

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3434.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1893.

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**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.** LECTURES on ZOOLOGY.—The General Course of Lectures on Zoology by Professor WEDGWOOD, M.A. F.R.S., will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 24th, at 12. A Special Course of Six Lectures, "On the Statistics of Animal Variation," will be given on TUESDAYS, at 3 p.m., commencing November 7th.—A Syllabus of these Lectures is being prepared and may be obtained at the Office of the College about the middle of October. J. M. HORSBROUGH, M.A., Secretary.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.** The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 2. Introductory Lecture at 4 p.m., by Mr. BILTON FOLLARD, B.S. F.R.C.S.

The EXAMINATIONS for the ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will COMMENCE on SEPTEMBER 26. Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes of the value of 800l. are awarded annually.

In University College Hospital about 3,000 In-Patients and 35,000 Out-Patients are treated during the year. Thirty-six Appointments, eighteen being resident, as House-Surgeon, House-Physician, Obstetric Assistant, &c., are filled up by competition during the year, and these, as well as all Clerks and Dresserships, are open to Students of the Hospital without extra fee.—Prospectus, with full information as to Classes, Prizes, &c., may be obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C. V. A. H. HORSLEY, M.B. B.S. F.R.S., Dean. J. M. HORSBROUGH, M.A., Secretary.

**VICTORIA UNIVERSITY. THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.**

The SIXTY-THIRD SESSION of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT opens OCTOBER 2. The TWENTIETH SESSION of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, and ARTS begins OCTOBER 3. The Classes prepare for Professions, Commerce, and University Degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine. The Physical, Chemical, Biological, Engineering, and Leather Industries Laboratories, and the Weaving Sheds, Dyehouse, and Printing Rooms, will be open daily for Practical Work. The following Prospectuses may be had free from the REGISTRAR:— (1) For Regular Day Students. (2) For Occasional Evening Students. (3) Classes in Agriculture. (4) For Medical Students.

A Hall of Residence for College Students has been established.

**MASON COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.**

APPOINTMENT of DEMONSTRATOR in PHYSICS DEPARTMENT. The Council invite applications, on or before the 8th day of September, 1893, for the above appointment. The duties of the appointment will commence on October 2nd, 1893. Particulars of the stipend, conditions, and duties will be forwarded on application to the undersigned, to whom all applications for the appointment should be sent. GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

**MASON COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.** (WITH QUEEN'S FACULTY OF MEDICINE). FACULTIES OF ARTS and SCIENCE. Principal—Professor R. S. HEATH, M.A. D.Sc.

SESSION 1893-94. The SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 2nd. R. C. JEBB, Esq., LL.D., M.P., Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, will distribute the Prizes and deliver an Inaugural Address at a Public Meeting in the College on Monday, October 2nd.

COMPLETE COURSES of INSTRUCTION are provided for the various Examinations in Arts and Science and the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Examination of the University of Cambridge, and those for Students of Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering; and for those who desire to obtain an acquaintance with some branch of Applied Science. Students may, however, attend any Class or combination of Classes. There is also a Faculty of Medicine. A Syllabus, containing full particulars, is published by Messrs. Cornish, New-street, Birmingham, price 6d. by post, 7d.

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FACULTY of THEOLOGY. } On THURSDAY, October 5, but New Students admitted on preceding Tuesday.  
FACULTY of ARTS. } TUESDAY, October 3.  
FACULTY of SCIENCE. } MONDAY, October 9.  
FACULTY of MEDICINE. } WEDNESDAY, September 20.  
DEPARTMENT of EVENING CLASSES. }  
The SCHOOL. }  
The Prospectus of any Faculty can be obtained without cost from the College Office or by post. Separate Syllabuses of the Arts, Science, Medicine, and Evening Class Divisions are also published, price 7d. each by post. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

**THE DURHAM COLLEGE of SCIENCE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.**

The President and Council of the above College are prepared to receive applications for the PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS and the LECTURESHIP in MATHEMATICS, vacant through the resignations of Principal Garnett and Mr. C. H. Thompson. The stipend of the Professor of Mathematics is a fixed sum of 300l., together with one-third of all the Fees of the Classes in his Department, the College guaranteeing a minimum remuneration of 400l. per annum. The stipend of the Lecturer in Mathematics is fixed at 150l. per annum. The duties of both should begin in the last week in September, but, if absolutely necessary, arrangements could be made to liberate the Professor of Mathematics until Christmas. No arrangements have yet been made for filling the office of Principal, which may be held in conjunction with any of the Professorships in the College. Applications, accompanied by references and testimonials, must be forwarded to the undersigned not later than September 9. H. F. STOCKDALE, Secretary.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.**

The WINTER SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1893. Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the collegiate regulations. For further particulars apply personally or by letter to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. A Handbook forwarded on application.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.**

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC CLASS. Systematic Courses of Lectures and Laboratory Work in the Subjects of the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate B.Sc. Examinations of the University of London will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 2nd, and continue till July, 1894. Fee for the whole Course, 18l. 18s., or 16l. 16s. to Students of the Hospital, or 6l. 6s. each for single Subjects. There is a Special Class for the January Examination. For further particulars apply to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C. A Handbook forwarded on application.

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FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS and ONE EXHIBITION, respectively worth 150l., 75l., 50l., 50l., and 20l. each, tenable for One Year, will be COMPETED FOR in SEPTEMBER, 1893, viz. One Senior Open Scholarship of the value of 150l. will be awarded to the best candidate (if of sufficient merit) in Physics and Chemistry. One Senior Open Scholarship of the value of 75l. will be awarded to the best candidate (if of sufficient merit) in Biology and Physiology. Candidates for these Scholarships must be under Twenty-five Years of age, and must have entered to the Medical and Surgical Practice of any London Medical School. ONE JUNIOR OPEN SCHOLARSHIP in SCIENCE, value 150l., and ONE PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION, value 50l., will be awarded to the best Candidates under Twenty Years of age (if of sufficient merit) in Physics, Chemistry, Animal History, and Vegetable Biology. The questions for the Scholarship of 150l. will be of about the range required for Honours in the London University Preliminary Scientific Examination, and those for the Preliminary Scientific Exhibition will be of about the range of the Pass questions in that Examination. The JEAFFERSON EXHIBITION, value 20l., will be competed for at the same time. The Subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any one of the three following Languages—Greek, French, and German. The Classical Subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of July, 1893. The successful Candidates in all these Scholarships will be required to enter to the full course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination. The Examination for these Scholarships will be held on September 20th, 1893. For particulars, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the WARDEN of the COLLEGE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

# ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL,

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The WINTER SESSION begins on OCTOBER 2nd, with an Introductory Address at 4 P.M. by Mr. J. E. LANE, F.R.C.S. The ANNUAL DINNER will be held on WEDNESDAY, October 4th, at the Metropolitan, Mr. H. W. PAGE, F.R.C.S., in the Chair.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.  
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G. P. FIELD, Dean.  
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The WINTER SESSION will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd, with an Introductory Address in commemoration of the Centenary of John Hunter will be delivered by Mr. TIMOTHY HOLMES, F.R.C.S., at 4 P.M.

The following ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered for Competition in October—

1. A Scholarship, valued 150L, for the Sons of Medical Men who have entered the School as *bona fide* first-year Students during the current year.

2. Two Scholarships, each of 50L, open to all Students who have commenced their Medical Studies not earlier than May, 1893.

3. Two Scholarships, valued 85L, for Students who, having been signed up for or previously passed the Oxford 1st M. H. or the Cambridge 2nd M. H. have entered the School during the current year.

The following Exhibitions and Prizes are also open to Students—The William Brown 100L Exhibition; the William Brown 40L Exhibition; the Brackenbury Prize in Medicine, value 32L; the Brackenbury Prize in Surgery, value 32L; the Pollock Prize in Physiology, value 15L; the Johnson Prize in Anatomy, value 10L 10s.; the Treasurer's Prize, value 10L 10s.; General Proficiency Prizes for first, second, and third year Students, of 10L 10s. each; the Brodie Prize in Surgery; the Acland Prize in Medicine; the Thompson Medal; and Sir Charles Clarke's Prize.

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## LITERATURE

*Memorials of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis.* By Edward Bellasis. (Burns & Oates.)

THE interest of these memorials lies exclusively in the relations of Serjeant Bellasis with the leaders of the Oxford Movement, and in his reception into the Roman Catholic Church. The professional experiences of a barrister employed, like the Serjeant, solely in cases before parliamentary committees, lie entirely outside the range of those *causes célèbres* which in their elements of excitement often surpass the wildest flights of fiction. To the outside public engineering questions are as dull—and this is saying much—as they are lucrative to the lawyers. Nor was his domestic life less prosaic. A man may be all that Serjeant Bellasis seems to have been—an exemplary husband, a kind father, a trustworthy friend, a pleasant social companion—without affording, even to a son, the materials for a biography.

But transferred into the region of spiritual struggles, the legal training and the quiet domesticity become factors in an interesting problem. How was it that to a man born and bred within the pale of the Protestant Church, engaged in a profession that is employed in rubbing off the gloss with which imagination invests every-day life, and in reducing statements of fact to their legitimate dimensions, the principles of Roman Catholicism appealed with such dynamic force? This is the question which is virtually asked and answered in the 'Memorials of Serjeant Bellasis.'

Bellasis was not, like Ward, one of the first converts of the Tractarian school. His reception into the Roman Catholic Church was delayed till 1850, and, when it came, was the result of long deliberation and careful study. "The excessive and protracted pains," says the biographer, "that the Serjeant took during his travels, from dawn to 'dewy eve,' to ascertain the truth about Catholics and Catholicism abroad, gave Dr. Schöll of Treves the notion that this too brief span of mortal existence would never see the conversion of so cautious a man. 'Ah, ce pauvre Monsieur Bellasis,' he was heard to exclaim, 'il a tant de scrupules; il n'entrera jamais dans l'Eglise.'"

It is precisely this caution which imparts a psychological interest to the conversion of Bellasis. He began life under strict Evangelical influences; his chief religious textbooks were Doyle and Mant; his mind was imbued with an absolute hatred of Popery, and the belief that "Luther and Calvin were holy men raised up by God to reform the Church." Foreign travel served to dissipate his anti-Roman prejudices. Each successive expedition deepened his first favourable impression of Roman Catholicism. "Upon the whole," observes this cautious, unimaginative, and at first hostile observer,

"my last impression on returning from a foreign country to our own was, that I was coming out of a religious country into one of indifference; the open churches of the former, the frequent services, the constant worshippers, the solemn ceremonial, the collected air of the clergy in their ministrations, the indubitable devotion and reverence of the people, their unhesitating confidence in their Church, have nothing approaching to a counterpart with us; I know nothing more disheartening (I speak of the effect produced upon myself) than a return to England after some time spent in Catholic countries; everything seems so careless, so irreverent, so dead."

The Serjeant's enlarged experiences led him to view with impatience his old prejudices against the Roman creed. He was "still a thorough Anglican"; but he would no longer abuse, or listen to abuse of, Papists. He felt it necessary to remonstrate with the clergy who spoke in vituperative terms of the rival communion. "If," he wrote,

"the Roman Catholic communion is worse than infidelity, then Voltaire was a better man than either Pascal or Fénelon; the opinions of Tom Paine should be preferred to those of Thomas à Becket; and Robert Owen and his socialists are nearer salvation than the best of Roman Catholics in this country."

So far, however, he had lost only his preconceived opinion of Roman Catholicism. He had not yet learnt to prefer its system to that of the Church to which he still belonged. The 'Tracts for the Times' taught him that

"as religion had to do with supernatural matters, we must get it from some authority, and not from our own fancies and reasonings. At this time (1838) I did not imagine any other authority than the Church of England, and was dissatisfied to find that her authority was not obeyed."

On this question of authority and of obedience his legal mind began, from 1841 onwards, to exercise itself. What, he asked, is the Anglican theory of Church authority? And the want of any satisfactory answer was the shoe that pinched. Meanwhile Bellasis grew intimate with the Tractarian leaders through his friendship with Oakeley, whose church in Margaret Street he attended. He was at Littlemore on September 24th, 1843, and heard Newman's farewell sermon. The letter in which he describes the scene, though too long to be quoted in its entirety, is one of the most interesting passages in the 'Memorials.' "The sermon," he says,

"I can never forget,—the faltering voice, the long pauses, the perceptible and hardly successful efforts at restraining himself, together with the deep interest of the subject, were almost overpowering. Newman's voice was low, but distinct and clear, and his subject was a

half-veiled complaint and remonstrance at the treatment which drove him away."

"If anything," he concludes,

"ever carries me towards Rome, it will be want of sympathy from our own brethren in the English Church; I don't think people see this at all, and so they go on calling names, and saying, 'Get out, we don't want you,' and then they are surprised that people go."

"We must improve the Church," said a friend one day to Bellasis. "No," was the reply, "I want the Church to improve me." "The key-note of the Catholic Church," he wrote on the eve of his conversion,

"is obedience to authority. The key-note of the Protestant Church is independence, and the right of private (individual) judgment. A Protestant, if he acts upon his principles, must occupy himself in finding out his religion, a task he never completes, but spends his time, which should be dedicated to obeying, and acting upon, a known law, in endless endeavours to find out that law for himself."

It was in March, 1850, that two Anglican clergymen called upon him and asked him to sign a petition to have Convocation restored. He asked them what was their object. The answer was that the divided state of the Church of England had become scandalous, and that some remedy was necessary to bring people to one mind:—

"I heard all they had to say, and then asked them this question: 'If you can get a Convocation assembled in such a manner as to satisfy you, will you abide by any decision they may come to on the various questions on which we now differ,—for example, baptism?' They looked at one another, and at first gave no answer, but after a time one of them said: 'Let us hope that the assembly would be guided by the Holy Spirit to a right decision.' I answered: 'But suppose they come to a conclusion of which you do not approve?' They would not say they would submit, and so I declined to sign the petition, saying that an authority that we were not prepared to obey was not such an authority as I was looking for: upon which they took their leave."

Again and again in different forms this question of authority and obedience reappears. "Before we talk," he writes,

"of independent Church courts, let us know what the authority in the English Church is, to which the clergy themselves are willing to submit, and in obedience to which they are willing to teach."

From 1843 onwards he read not only the 'Tracts for the Times,' but Roman Catholic books, and he found no difficulty in accepting the distinctive doctrines of Rome. In the spring of 1850 he told his friend Hope-Scott that he

"had lost all confidence in the Church of England, and thought there was but one course for us to take: we had been for the last ten or twelve years setting up the authority of the Church, and objecting to private judgment, and now, if we were to remain, it must be by repudiating authority and exercising our private judgment, a degree of inconsistency I could not reconcile myself to."

At last, in December, 1850, he felt that, knowing all he did, he was acting against his conscience in remaining an Anglican. On the 14th of the month he called upon Cardinal Wiseman, and a few days later was received into the Roman Church by Father Brownhill, of the Society of Jesus.

Bellasis never repented the step which he had taken with so much deliberation. For the rest of his life he was a conspicuous

member of the Roman Catholic body. But the biographical interest of his career ends with the close of his spiritual struggle.

Everything has been done by the publishers, in the way of illustrations, paper, printing, and binding, to make the volume attractive. It is not their fault, nor, indeed, is it the fault of the biographer, that the contents are hardly of such a nature as to attract many readers beyond the circle of those to whom the Oxford Movement is always a subject of absorbing interest.

*Greece under King George.* By R. A. H. Bickford-Smith. (Bentley & Son.)

MR. BICKFORD-SMITH is an old student of the British School at Athens, but he says little about the archaeology of the country which he has studied, or about the culture of its inhabitants. "Greek archaeology pure and simple," he says, "has no place" in his book, whilst "it would be foreign to" his "purpose to give a history of modern Greek literature." His interest is economic and political, and it is open to question whether he would not have done better to compress his main facts into one-third or one-quarter of the space actually occupied. As it is, the twelve or thirteen pages devoted to "Culture," though professing to tell what the people read, supply a less than adequate account of what the newspapers and periodicals write about, and do not so much as mention some of the more popular and characteristic features of modern Greek literature. Short of going to original sources of information on these points, sufficient for the purpose might have been gleaned from the pages of the *Athenæum* during the past two or three years. Under the head of "Novels" not a single Greek author is mentioned, though Drosines is credited with a couple of volumes amongst the "School-books." This inadequacy is the more to be regretted because English readers would have welcomed a comprehensive estimate from a close observer of the national development, both intellectual and material, attained up to the present day by a people in whom Western Europe has so largely concerned itself.

Mr. Bickford-Smith, however, may claim that his book should be considered within the limitations which he has imposed upon its design. His aim has been to measure and describe the economic advance of Greece within the past twelve or fifteen years, and this task he has performed with much zeal and industry, relying upon the figures of the "Panhellenic Companion," and upon a recent financial treatise by M. Beckmann, supplemented by the results of his own inquiries. M. Beckmann, like Mr. Bickford-Smith, is somewhat of an optimist in regard to the financial position and commercial prospects of Greece. Though she has borrowed a large amount of money, it may fairly be held that she has something to show for it—"Thessaly, many miles of roads, many miles of railways, a respectable little navy, and a very rapidly developing commerce." It is contended that her budgets have been gradually improving, and are now "nearly in stable equilibrium"—the evidence of which is not very apparent. The budget for 1893 is made to balance at a sum approaching 3,500,000*l.* sterling, out of which

the charge for the national debt is something over 1,140,000*l.* This is very much as though our own debt stood at 1,000,000,000*l.*, and as though (to complete the contrast) we drew nearly four-fifths of our ordinary revenue from taxes on food and from monopolies. It would be unfair to criticize the successive Greek ministries because they have not yet arranged the finances of a young and poor state on the models set them by older and wealthier ones. But, on the other hand, it is a mistake to adopt a cheerful optimism in regard to Greek finance so soon after the notorious difficulties of the late and present Governments, and in spite of the facts pointed out in Major Law's discriminating report. This is not the time or place to consider how far the political condition of Greece, and her natural ambition for an extended boundary, may be held to justify the policy which is the main cause of her unstable finances. The steady development of commerce and agriculture, at all events in many particulars, affords more solid ground for satisfaction to the friends of Greece in other countries, and is the best encouragement of those who believe that the ultimate heritage of Turkey in Europe belongs to the most maritime and commercial of the south-eastern races. Mr. Bickford-Smith brings forward plenty of evidence to show that some of the more important industries are growing at a rapid rate. In the past ten or twelve years the cultivation of Greek tobacco has quintupled, and the trade in olives and olive oil has doubled.

In his estimates of the character and social condition of the people Mr. Bickford-Smith seems to have relied too much on statistics which were manifestly drawn up to support a foregone conclusion, and he has not even been put on his guard by the inconsistency of different sets of figures. Thus he tells us that the Tricoupiests scored at the last elections by "instilling into the public mind and imagination the lesson of the criminal statistics under the rival leaders." According to one comparative statement, which is quoted here without any indication of its absurdity, the number of murders increased from 316 in the year 1889, when M. Tricoupi was in office, to 821 two years later, when M. Deleyannes was Prime Minister. Attempts to murder rose from 473 to 1,925; rapes from 51 to 197; "thefts" from 513 to 1,117; and "robberies" from none (!) to 135. Having apparently accepted this statement, the author goes on to say that when M. Deleyannes fell there were in Laconia alone 1,247 fugitives from justice, and he endorses the charge that criminals were let loose in order that they might vote for the Government. "Certainly," he declares, "the vote is at the bottom of the lawlessness in Greece." Immediately afterwards, Mr. Bickford-Smith says that "crime in Greece is not caused by dishonesty, or by vice in any of its most unpleasant shapes. Quickness of temper is the cause of nearly all of it"—though he has just shown that robberies, thefts, and rapes account for 1,449 crimes out of a total (according to one set of figures) of 4,291. And these two unqualified statements as to the cause of lawlessness and crime are followed, a dozen lines lower down, by the suggestion that crimes of violence are largely due to climate. No doubt there is an element of truth in

the second and third statements, and possibly in the first; but the simple fact of the matter is that Greece has less crime in proportion to population than any other country in the south of Europe; and hot blood does seem to account for the greater part of the record.

There are many attractive pages in Mr. Bickford-Smith's book. His impressions of Greece have been pleasant to himself, and by his candour he conveys them pleasantly to his readers:—

"Greece has set up in her midst as her demigod the great equalizer (and liberator and fraternizer too) Education.....As the tourist rides about the interior, he is surprised perhaps at the innocent communism of his muleteer, who, after drinking, passes his master the cup; who, unless restrained, will sleep in the same room as his lords (milord);—but is somewhat reconciled when he discovers that his servant (at a shilling or two a day) is a briefless barrister, or a politician out of work. Neither in public nor in private is heed paid to social standing; the democratic idea, which permeates Greek life from Court to court, is perfectly sincere; exclusiveness there means unsociability. A Greek is quite as willing to extend his acquaintance downwards as upwards."

This means, of course, amongst other things, that society at Athens is a little overdone with politics; but politics in Greece have not so many sources of bitterness as they have in some countries nearer home. What is the best and most expeditious way of attaining the *grande idée*?—that is the main question for Greek politicians; and fortunately the great majority of them answer it in the only rational manner: To stand well in the eyes of Western and Central Europe, which must hereafter administer the estate of the moribund Turk.

Greek women take very little public part in politics; nor, with one brilliant exception, can there be said to be any *salons*:—

"Not that femininity is uninterested in such matters. Over their afternoon *tsai* (tea à la russe) there comes often much wit, and no little wisdom, on the questions of the hour from the matrons who are intimate with great personages. Seeing the strides female education has made in the last decade or two—and most girls at all in society now know one or two languages besides their own, to the extent even that you may hear quite as much French as you hear Greek, and nearly as much English, at a Court or Legation ball—one may be sure that the fair sex are likely to have a good deal to say on matters political."

Mr. Bickford-Smith is not embarrassed by an English style. In French he is content with such a phrase as *de rigueur*. Theoretically he adheres to the Greek spelling of proper names, and yet he writes Épiros, Peiraius, Tricoupes, Kephisia and Kephisia, Odeum, and even such barbarous forms as Panhellenian; whilst his map has all the old-fashioned spellings. But it will be manifest from what has been said that his estimate of the Greece of to-day abounds in interest and information.

*The Archdeaconry of Stoke-on-Trent: Historical Notes on the North Staffordshire Abbies, Churches, Chapels, and Parishes.* By Rev. S. W. Hutchinson. (Benrose & Sons.)

LIKE many other antiquarian works, Mr. Hutchinson's useful book is due to accident. The author has been engaged, without success, in endeavouring to make out some-



thing about the mediæval history of a little chapel in the parish of Trentham, and in so doing he accumulated many notes concerning the history of the neighbouring parishes. These jottings he felt to be too useful to be lost, so he has filled up the blanks so far as he could, and committed the whole to the printing press, under the hope that they may form "a nucleus round which a larger and more complete history may grow." All students of local history will sympathize with Mr. Hutchinson in his modest wish. They will feel that valuable as his collections are, a little more trouble would have much increased their utility. It is hardly fair, however, to complain as to what we do not find in his pages when there is so much there that we might look for in vain elsewhere.

The historical review, extending over some twenty pages, is the least important part of the work. The author seems to have compiled it from popular books of reference, without much consultation of higher authorities. As we have said over and over again before, it is impossible for any one to write with profit on local history without having assimilated much knowledge relating to places and persons far removed from those of which he is called upon to treat.

An example of what we mean occurs when Mr. Hutchinson finds himself called upon to make some remarks on the pre-Reformation church-service books. He says: "The Roman Liturgy was not used in England before the Reformation, unless by monastic bodies; and of them, the Augustinian probably used the English liturgies, as they were English, and subject to the bishops." This passage is, no doubt, in a sense true, but it will certainly mislead many who read it. In the first place, it is so worded that we are by no means sure that some persons will not go away with the idea that our old liturgies were in the vernacular, but that may be passed by. No one, it may be argued, is bound to protect himself against ignorance beyond a certain point; but then it must be remembered that on subjects of this kind ignorance is so dense and so wide-spread that no one can be too careful in guarding against being misunderstood. Our objection is, however, mainly to the statement that the Roman rite was not in use here before the Reformation. In the Middle Ages, as every student of liturgies knows, there were certain great typical rites employed in the Western Church, and these were modified so as to suit the wants or the taste of the various dioceses in which they were used. No one who understands the matter would ever think of calling in question that in England, at least from St. Osmund's time, the missals were of the Roman family. By this, of course, we do not mean that the mass as said at Canterbury, York, Salisbury, or Lincoln was in every particular like that to be heard in St. John Lateran, but that, being founded on the Roman model, it might in all fairness be called the Roman rite as adapted for insular use. It is a very intricate subject, on which no one at present has exhaustive knowledge, but we are not very wide of the mark when we state that, outside the boundaries of Italy and some parts of Spain, there was hardly

a church in the West where the Roman rite with modifications was not used.

Mr. Hutchinson has given a list of the names of the abbots and priors of the religious houses within the limits of the arch-deaconry of Stoke-upon-Trent. We have not compared these catalogues with those furnished by the last edition of the 'Monasticon': if they are but reprints of these, they are undoubtedly imperfect, but in such a matter a mutilated list is better than none. Dugdale is seldom at hand when wanted. Mr. Hutchinson's little volume will serve as a handbook for many who are engaged in the study of charters and chronicles. The list of the parish churches and chapels with their incumbents will be of even greater use. Mr. Hutchinson has added in most cases the dates when the parish registers begin, and the inscriptions on the bells. Most of these are modern and by no means interesting. Here and there we come on one that attracts attention. Thus at Mayfield the first bell is said to be inscribed "Hujus sancti parenti." The last word must be a blunder either of the bell-caster or of the person who transcribed the legend. At Whitmore the third bell was cast during the rule of the Puritans, yet its legend might well have come down from the Middle Ages. "Omnium Sanctorum 1655" reads very strangely in the light of the controversies of those days.

The author has printed the returns of a kind of religious census taken in 1676, so far as relates to the deaneries of Uttoxeter and Stafford. The people are divided into three classes: Church folk, Papists, and Nonconformists. The numbers of the last are much smaller than we should have anticipated. In some dozen or so of the places every soul seems to have been a member of the established communion.

*Philosophy and Theology.* By James Hutchinson Stirling, LL.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

DR. STIRLING commences his two series of Gifford Lectures with a candid avowal of his own position. He belongs, he tells his readers, to the Church of Scotland. Its catechisms afford him full satisfaction, and he considers it his mission to express in "Begriff" what they present in "Vorstellung." Thus early we recognize the well-known hand of the author of 'The Secret of Hegel.' Rationalism or "Aufklärung" receives the denunciation we expected; the reader is reminded that the "understanding," whose champion it vaunts itself, is essentially different from the "reason." It is admitted, however, that this famous distinction is yet far from having won its way to general acceptance. Rationalism, it is said, is everywhere rampant, and the theological metaphysician is distrusted or even hated as a mere paid dialectical "gladiator": the Bible is scoffed at, and its inconsistencies are the mark of every village disputant, while no praise is high enough for newly discovered religious texts of the so-called pagan races. Such is the summary of Dr. Stirling's opening chapter. While we sympathize with his honest warmth, we are inclined to think he does not correctly read the signs of the times. We do not really seem to be just where

Paine and Voltaire left us. The force and beauty of the Bible—what Dr. Stirling well calls "its simple takingness, its taking simpleness"—are, we think, everywhere recognized. On the other hand, the distinction between the reason and the understanding is not, perhaps, a conception too hard for us yet to grasp, but rather one that we have already unsuccessfully struggled to accept. Dr. Stirling should remember at least that from his friend and prophet Carlyle it met with as little sympathy as did the gibes of Voltaire.

The weight and authority, however, of sacred texts and dogmatic catechisms is not a subject for a Gifford Lecturer. Leaving it on one side, Dr. Stirling approaches the well-known problem of natural theology, the attempt to infer the divine from the natural, a matter undoubtedly within the scheme of Lord Gifford. It is, of course, far from a novel study, and Dr. Stirling does wisely in not attempting a fresh beginning in it, contenting himself with a critical history of the speculations of his predecessors. These he divides into those who affirm, and those who deny. The affirmative party form the subject of the first course of lectures, the sceptics (chiefly Hume, Kant, and Darwin) that of the second. Attention may be called to the chapter introducing the latter part, in which Dr. Stirling supplies an interesting account of certain occasional discourses by Lord Gifford himself, posthumously printed, that have come into his hands. The few specimens given by Mr. Stirling, while showing some of the characteristic blunders that men of action are apt to make in the literary sphere, do undoubtedly testify that in this case at least a "pious founder" possessed not merely piety, but decided talent and considerable equipment both for writing and speculation. To return to Dr. Stirling. His plan, he says, is to confine himself in his affirmative course mainly to the ancient authors, in whom we see successively developed the main lines on which all proofs of the divine existence and nature have proceeded. His range here is from Anaxagoras to Anselm. In the negative or polemical course which succeeds he deals mainly with the moderns, and especially with the three great writers above mentioned, who have most fully and vigorously controverted the three leading proofs of the natural theologians, which Kant, the most methodical of negative critics, named the ontological, cosmological, and teleological. The references to the ancients are here, as to moderns in the earlier course, frequent, but merely casual.

Dr. Stirling's style is, it must be confessed, disfigured by a pedantic formalism, and such Germanisms as "there shall have been" for "there is said to have been," and, again, degraded by attempts to be popular and humorous; but we must do him the justice to say that vigour and learning are everywhere conspicuous. Nevertheless, the need he feels of throwing this learning into a rhetorical garb has led him to make statements of questionable truth. How can the centripetal and centrifugal forces acting on a revolving planet be described as action and reaction? Doubtless the planet's tendency to rectilinear motion would not be called centrifugal but for its opposing a tendency to a constant

centre; but it is not the reaction from this tendency, but quite distinct from it, though to be compounded with it. Nor, allowing the correctness of Dr. Stirling's expression, do we see that it illuminates its special thesis, that final and efficient causes are but opposite aspects of one another. As for that thesis itself, we think that it is hardly demonstrated by mere assertion. That final causes imply efficient may be readily admitted, but the converse is by no means equally clear. It can only be in view of a somewhat low level of general knowledge in his audience (who, probably enough, deserved more respect) that Dr. Stirling thought it necessary to prove that Bacon was no thoroughgoing depreciator of final causes. At the same time, looking at the transitional period at which Bacon—and Descartes too—lived, and at the influences that surrounded them, we may be pardoned for not accepting their utterances, though unquestionably sincere, as absolutely authoritative. It is, of course, pointed out here, as in every history of philosophy, how slight a hold Anaxagoras, the founder of the teleological idea (and of the proof of divinity involved in it), had of his own principle. A huge digression from the line of direct history now follows. An attempt is made to show, on the principles and in the well-known language of idealism, that intelligence is neither merely an original and external starter of the movement of the universe, nor yet "brutally immanent in it," but an eternal consciousness of which the universe is the external form. Those two great elements, as we may say, of a supposed framework upholding an independent world—space and time—are themselves dethroned and reduced to nonentity, with all needful quotations from Berkeley, Kant, and Carlyle, and much vigorous poetry of Dr. Stirling's own, though it is admitted that even in the present day not all acquiesce in their deposition. The historical sequence is then resumed, and we get fair presentations of Socrates—who "raised ethicality to morality," and first definitely broached the argument from design—and of Plato, who broadly and magnificently generalized his master's thought, making the good the principle of all existence, and exemplified it in the often quaint illustrations of the 'Timæus.' We must, however, demur to the too pronounced Hegelian colouring here given to the mysterious sameness and otherness of the famous dialogue; we cannot find in Plato so intimate a connexion as that expressed in the sentence, "The other is but the realization of that that is the same." A picture follows—in Hegelian spirit and wealth of language, but such as any one may accept—of the infinite contingency resulting when necessary laws have to be realized in actual matter. But the crossing and confusion of laws in actual operation which puzzles and bewilders us all is not a Platonic conception, nor can we see how it can be anything but a hindrance, though possibly not an insuperable one, to the recognition of the world as a work of design. And whatever else may be said of it, we may certainly refuse to admit Dr. Stirling's extraordinary idea that the sense of this confusion is the basis of superstition.

Dr. Stirling next proceeds to Aristotle

as at once the originator of the cosmological argument (there must be a first cause, itself uncaused) and the developer of the argument from design. Here he corrects the curious blunder of Mr. Darwin, or rather of Mr. Darwin's authority, who, making the common beginner's mistake of taking Aristotle's statement of a difficulty as his own view of the facts, actually supposed Aristotle to assert all design to be merely apparent in a chapter which is the strongest possible affirmation of the view that nature acts with design and for an end. Dr. Stirling has written on Aristotle with perfect accuracy and in felicitous language, and has amply deserved the compliment of Prof. Blackie's manly sonnet, which he prints with pride. Anselm, too, the author of the ontological argument, he treats with intelligence and sympathy. Following Erdmann, he points out the specially "subjective turn" of Anselm's proof. It is an endeavour to convict the professed atheist of self-contradiction; to say, "There is no God," is to deny in the predicate what is asserted in the subject, God. For God, connoting all perfection, must also connote existence. This view destroys the force of the common objection to Anselm and the moderns who have repeated him, that he has argued from thought to reality. But it would seem that Anselm's argument loses all cogency for those who would decline to make profession of atheism, and who do not pretend to know what God should be. Nor does this seem a mere quibble. For when told by the later ontologists to conceive "a being whose essence involves existence," the agnostic and even the ordinary human intelligence may fairly reply that he cannot.

We have already said that the latter half of this volume is devoted to the assaults—and principally, as is reasonable, to the modern and most effective assaults—on the three great proofs of the natural theologians. A whole lecture is mere padding—gossip mostly stale and ridiculous, mostly idle—about Hume. It is curious, here, that a writer in general so accurate as Dr. Stirling should give a translation not merely wrong, but unmeaning, of a quotation by Hume from Quintilian, "Stylus est optimus magister eloquentiæ." This is rendered "Style is the supreme master of eloquence," whereas it really means that only the use of the pen can make a man eloquent—a precept found in Cicero as well as Quintilian, and parallel, though not identical, with Bacon's "Writing makes an exact man." Of the account of Hume's philosophy in general, and specially of the posthumous 'Dialogues concerning Natural Religion,' we have no complaint to make; it is fair and lucid. Against the not very sincere pessimism of Hume (a person who, in fact, seldom produces anywhere any overwhelming impression of sincerity) Dr. Stirling makes a vigorous protest. What is of more philosophical importance, he insists that Hume has misrepresented (against his better, or at least his earlier, knowledge) the ontological argument; while he puts it to his credit that he had a glimpse of the Hegelian doctrine—which often flits bewilderingly before philosophers of our own generation, now just within our grasp, now again evading it—of the identity of cause

with effect, an identity of which his more positive and narrow-minded successors and interpreters wholly lost sight. That the author of the 'Text-Book to Kant' should speak with knowledge and force, and, as usual, oddity of language, of that great impugner of metaphysical theology might have been taken for granted, though we doubt whether any one will be much the wiser for this extremely condensed manual of the critical philosophy, however much enlivened by graphic illustration.

But perhaps no part of this book will be read with greater interest than the chapters on Darwinism. It is in this now seemingly established theory that Dr. Stirling recognizes, and we think rightly, at once the strongest and the most extreme opponent to the argument from design. Here he is in full accord with Mr. Darwin himself, as he shows by citation from that admirably full, candid, and human work, the 'Life and Letters of Darwin,' to which, indeed, most of his references are made. Spontaneous variation, from the results of which the rough ordeal of the struggle for existence picks out and perpetuates that best adapted to the environment, and best fitted to thrive in it—this, as we all know, is the Darwinian theory of evolution. Design is excluded from the variations, which, for the full working out of the theory, must be, and actually are, in all directions and in all degrees. Design is no less excluded from the structure of the conquering survivor of these varieties, since it has survived by sheer brute conquest over the others, or by the dexterous appropriation of their means of subsistence. It would be ridiculous to claim that an outsider in four popular lectures has overthrown a theory to which the scientific world seems at present to give unquestioning adherence. Yet Dr. Stirling puts with much force the considerations which must always make Darwinism doubtful to thinking men, and may some day even shake its present wide acceptance. There is its excessively hypothetical character; everywhere we find not what is, but what may be expected to be or have been, what would be; so that, as Dr. Stirling humorously says, Mr. Darwin's printers must have been rather at a loss for the type needed for that eternally recurring "would." Of course the same remark applies to Mr. Spencer's special evolution theory; at last his ingenious deductions from his fundamental hypothesis become a weariness to the flesh. Again, the analogy from artificial breeding to natural processes is far from unassailable. As Dr. Stirling well puts it, the breeder accumulates identities, adds same quality to same quality; what wonder then that his designed and closely prosecuted scheme results in the creation of an artificial fixed species? But nature—it is the fundamental supposition of Darwin—is always accumulating differences; how can this be expected to lead to any fixed result of definite character? Dr. Stirling, not unnaturally, and with a playfulness that never fails in good taste, frequently compares the illustrious *savant* of the nineteenth century with his decidedly ridiculous ancestor—the zoonomist—of the eighteenth. The bases of intellectual character are wonderfully alike in the two, and Mr. Darwin (evidently from something more



respectable than mere family prejudice) was in full sympathy with his grandfather, thoroughly admired him, and believed all the rest of the world to do the same. But we must stop. Dr. Stirling's work—though it cannot be said to possess permanent value—will, we hope, be widely read. In spite of the tortuosities of its style and its somewhat thin humour, it cannot but excite respect and stimulate thought.

*Calendar of State Papers.—Colonial Series: East Indies and Persia, 1630–1634.* Preserved in the Public Record Office and the India Office. Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

THIS new instalment of the monumental work begun more than thirty years ago, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, is the fifth which deals with the affairs of the East India Company during the earlier stages of its career. We are glad again to welcome the careful handiwork of Mr. Noel Sainsbury, who edited the four previous volumes of the Indian series. The present volume carries on the history of the still struggling Company from the beginning of the year 1630 to the close of 1634. During these five years the Court Minutes and other old records preserved in the India Office furnish rich materials for a large part of the present volume, while the Public Record Office contributes its due quota of documents bearing on the Company's affairs. Into a preface of forty-two pages Mr. Sainsbury has condensed a clear and careful summary of the matters registered in the body of the work.

Throughout this period, while Charles I. was king of Great Britain, and the magnificent Shah Jahán reigned over Hindustan, the fortunes of the Company were still directed by Sir Morris Abbot, brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been re-elected governor year by year since 1624, in spite of his own wishes and the votes of a small but active minority. Before 1630 the English factory at Surat had become the headquarters of the Company's trade, while the expulsion of the Portuguese from Ormuz had given the Company's factors a secure footing at Gombroon and Ispahan, under the protection of the wise Shah Abbas, who in 1630 was succeeded by his grandson, the cruel but politic Shah Safi. On the Coromandel coast, besides the settlement at Masulipatam, the Company's servants had lately thrown up a little fort at Armagon, which was presently replaced by another "with a round body of far greater strength and altitude, mounted with twelve pieces of ordnance, and able, by report, to defend itself against any sudden assault by the poor black soldiers of that country." The cost of this, the first real fort ever built by our countrymen in India, was reckoned at a little over 100 pagodas, or about 333*l.*, besides an equal sum paid by the head of the Masulipatam factory to "the Naigue of the country, for licence to build it stronger."

In 1634 the factors at Masulipatam were seeking to obtain "the sole government" of a small town five miles off, which, after a year or two, would "clear the Company 1,000*l.* per annum, fit them quickly with

a store of cloth of all sorts, and add honour to our nation." Already this place, which they rented for 600 pagodas, had doubled in size, "so fast do the poor people flock thither from Moorish tyranny"; and its growth, they wrote, would be twice as fast, "were it but made sure to the English factors by the king's seal." History shows how steadily such provisions were verified by results.

Bantam in Java was still the seat of a flickering trade with the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. But the treaty of 1619 for joint trade with Holland in those seas had been cruelly broken by the "Massacre of Amboyna" in 1623, when nine Englishmen were tortured and judicially murdered by their Dutch rivals. Ever since then the British Government had been vainly trying to obtain some redress. Several pages of this volume are filled with reports from Sir Henry Vane, our ambassador at the Hague, touching the failure of all his efforts to make head against the wiles and insolence of our Dutch allies. The negotiations on "the Amboyna business" dragged their slow length along until Cromwell, thirty years after, brought them to a satisfactory close.

A fairer fortune attended the English at Surat, where those "old disturbers" of their trade, the Portuguese, sustained a crushing blow in 1630 by the victory of an English over a Portuguese fleet. The fight began on shore, but nothing could check the "obstinate rage of our people," who drove the enemy "pellmell with great slaughter, both on shore and at sea; many English not fearing to run up to the chin in water even to the frigates' sides." Many prisoners were taken, and the victors lost "one ancient man (a corporal) suffocated with heat, and seven wounded." A subsequent attempt to destroy the English squadron by means of fireships was happily frustrated by "the vigilance of our people"; and two years afterwards Capt. Morris was presented with 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in plate, with the Company's arms engraven thereon, in token of his good service during the fight. The letter which describes this dashing affair is obviously a duplicate of that first published in Prof. Forrest's 'Selections' from the Bombay State Papers (vol. i., 1887). Thenceforth the "Portugals" ceased from troubling our traders at Surat.

At Ahmedabad and Agra our countrymen drove a fairly profitable trade in indigo and other local products. The finest indigo, then as now, was produced on the plains of Upper India. The Dutch at Agra were active rivals, but native greed and oppression taught the two nations to combine at need for their common advantage. At Surat the rapacity of the native governor provoked frequent complaints from English merchants, nor did the Great Mogul himself escape the censure which he may in some measure have deserved. "What with the king's miserableness," writes Capt. Allnutt, "the governor's baseness, and the Dutch cunning, circumventing projects, there is nothing to be expected but a great charge to little purpose." The Emperor "Kharome," otherwise known as Khurram or Shah Jahán, appears to English eyes "a most falsehearted, dissembling fellow as lives in India," who impoverished his nobles by taking their trea-

sure, and, in spite of his vast wealth, was "so basely covetous that all appearances of profit hoodwinked him."

Without presents no business could be done in the court of the Great Mogul—"general custom makes it a law"; and of all presents horses were in especial demand. "A stately Persian horse," worth 150*l.*, a neck-jewel worth 50*l.*, strong waters, scarlet, purple, and violet cloth, and knives, were the chief means of buying the favour of men in power. A greater and more constant drain upon the Company was the bribes their servants had to pay before selling their goods. Bribes were levied everywhere by officials of every degree. How the factors at Masulipatam must have envied the Dutch, who employed force instead of bribery, "and are the better esteemed"! At Ispahan the factors complain that "every khan and duke about the king expects yearly bribes"; they will "return with contempt any present, if in value not to their liking, and will cross any business depending on their favour." Has civilized Europe made much advance on the practices of these benighted Orientals?

Among the presents given to the Shah of Persia were some monkeys; and this is how they were caught:—

"We took cocoa-nuts from the trees, cut a hole that the hand of one of them might go in, which they finding thrust in their hand, and could not withdraw it unless they drew it back empty, which their covetous nature permitted not, ensnaring themselves thereby."

Besides their ordinary duties, the Company's factors had to search for and collect the "varieties" which King Charles, as a patron of art and literature, asked the Company to procure for him in Persia and the East Indies. These consisted mainly of Arabic and Persian MS. books, cloths "stained like the fine paintings of Masulipatam," a leopard for the King, and a cage of birds for the Queen. The President at Surat sends ten books, but thinks that few in England will understand them, for though the characters resemble the Arabic, "yet for want of those prickles above and below which point out the vowels, Persian is very difficultly read." It is a difficulty which still exists for the budding student.

There is an amusing account of the Earl of Denbigh's voyage to India on a visit to "the Great Mogor" and the King of Persia. As a British admiral the earl was bent on travelling in a style more befitting an ambassador than a confessed volunteer, and insisted on sailing in the first or admiral's ship. "In whatsoever ship he goes, she shall carry the flag at the maintop." The Company yielded the point. Some months after his arrival at Surat, Lord Denbigh set out for the Great Mogul's court in the last days of 1631. It appears from the Surat letter that he was "ill accommodated for such a journey," owing to "the base usage and disrespect of this Governor, who would not suffer him to have one horse to ride on, but enforced him and his followers to travel by coaches such as this country affords." On August 26th, 1633, he reached home, "full of jewels," but under strong suspicion of private trade, for sixty bales of indigo and other goods were said to have been secretly landed at Dover on his lordship's account, and sent on thence by cart to Southwark.

The prevalence of private trading among those they employed was a standing grievance with the East India Company. Almost every one in their service was allowed to trade within certain narrow limits on his own account, but in spite of strict rules and royal proclamations, the privilege was generally and flagrantly abused. Do what the Company might, the evil flourished rankly. One zealous factor, who did his best to check the evil, suffered imprisonment and serious losses from his rebellious colleagues. The Company were often robbed at home by their own porters, who carried off bags of pepper from the cellars in the Exchange; and in India by the seamen, who would rip open the bales of calico in their boats, and help themselves to as much as they could stow away. One boatswain was found to have secreted forty-four pieces of calico in his own boxes.

Candidates for a preachship were required to preach from texts chosen by the Company themselves, the selected minister receiving a salary of 50*l*. Some of the preachers appear to have resembled more than one colonial bishop of this century. Gibson, writing from Ispahan, complains that "this country travels have quite disheartened Mr. Collins from any longer residence," so that he has gone away, "we suppose to seek a place of more ease; not that we do not desire the conversation of an upright man that might guide us in the true way; but we not much sorrow for his miss." Such ministers gave more trouble than "most of the factory besides." The two who had been there in his time, Gibson adds, "were the tenderest chickens I ever met; and unless hereafter they are hardier, to be plain, we had rather have their room than their company."

In spite of preachers abroad and official denouncements from home, gambling, drinking, and dissoluteness were very common among the Company's servants in the East. John Barnes, a shipmaster, tells the Company they have good cause for complaint of drunkenness and debaucheries, and to "seek to reform this beastly vice of drinking." He speaks of "the great play at dice used in the factory at Bantam, even by the Principal himself." The President and Council of Surat enacted heavy penalties against "those vices which custom has glued fast to man's inclination, as drunkenness, swearing, absence from the house at night, and neglect of joining in prayer and hearing Divine Service." Some of the factors gambled in "China Houses" by day as well as at night. Some men lost two or three years' salary in as many hours. Others were accused of "pride and gorgeous apparel," or of being "lewd and debauched." Much of all this was rightly set down to the large sums improperly gained by private trade.

During those five years the mortality among the factors was exceedingly high. Out of 190 employed in seventeen Indian and three Persian factories, 48 died of sickness or the prevailing pestilence, which ravaged many parts of the country already wasted by famine. Two out of five presidents of Surat perished at their posts. We may fairly assume that many of the factors who died or were sent home fell victims to their own reckless or intemperate habits. The effects of prolonged famine and its

attendant pestilence, as recorded in this volume, tended for some time seriously to cripple the Company's trade. In October, 1631, all the native merchants at Surat are "dead or sick and hardly able to help one another, and the town and country in a manner unpeopled." No trade, says one writer, is "to be expected in these parts for three years." Similar stories come from Masulipatam, Lagundy, "Bengala," and several other places.

From the samples already given, it will be seen how much of varied interest this volume contains, and how skilfully the painstaking editor has wrought into his preface so much that is noteworthy in the book which he had to compile. Of the care with which it has been printed we cannot speak too highly.

*Elizabeth Farnese, the Termagant of Spain.*

By E. Armstrong. (Longmans & Co.)

*Lettres intimes de J. M. Alberoni au Comte I. Rocca.* Publiées par E. Bourgeois. (Paris, Masson.)

MR. ARMSTRONG has taken a great deal of trouble in writing his biography of Elizabeth Farnese, and he has been fortunate enough to obtain access to much material hitherto neglected. He has made good use of the despatches of the British ministers at the Court of Philip V.; he has studied the *Relazioni* of the Venetian envoys, and he has turned to account the Carteggio Farnesiano in the archives at Naples. From the correspondence there preserved between Alberoni and the Duke of Parma he has, he thinks, been enabled to clear up the mystery in which the banishment of the Princesse des Ursins has hitherto been involved; but, on the whole, the letters of Alberoni do not seem to throw very much more light on the matter than his report to Pighetti, on which M. Baudrillart and the Marquis de Courcy (*Athen.* No. 3343) relied. Alberoni's letters certainly show that the "coup de Jadrake" was prearranged; and we can quite believe him when he says that it was he who planned it. At any rate, it was a piece of high-handed audacity such as Alberoni was prone to, and it is difficult to suppose that, strong-willed as she was, Elizabeth Farnese, an inexperienced woman of twenty-two, brought up, as Saint Simon said, in an attic in the palace at Parma, and entering Spain for the first time, would have of herself formed the idea of it; and it is highly probable that she told Alberoni that she had not slept all night for thinking of the scheme he had proposed to her. On the other hand, it is hard to think that Alberoni's account of the actual interview between the queen and the *Camarera Mayor* is to be relied on. As M. Baudrillart remarks, the princess was not so insane as to use such language as Alberoni puts in her mouth. Naturally, in writing to the Duke of Parma, he was desirous to lay the entire blame on her, and to represent the queen as acting purely on the defensive; but in his anxiety to do this he has made the princess behave like a mad woman, and although she was domineering and meddlesome and hot-tempered, she was not mad.

The most interesting part of the volume is that devoted to the career of Alberoni.

Mr. Armstrong has been enabled by his study of the Neapolitan archives to make more intelligible than they have hitherto been the intrigues by which that daring minister tried to obtain predominance in the Mediterranean, and he renders it even more evident than it was before what a thorough gambler Alberoni was, and that he was destined to fall the moment fortune deserted him. It is a pity, however, that his historian had not the opportunity of perusing M. Baudrillart's second volume, in which that careful writer shows that the rising in Brittany had nothing to do, as Mr. Armstrong supposes, with the conspiracy of Cellamare, and that the Bretons took the first step by applying to Spain for aid. Altogether Mr. Armstrong has rather hurried over the events which immediately preceded the overthrow of Alberoni. The various incidents which he has placed together on pp. 120 and 121 require to be distinguished. The expedition of Ormonde to Scotland brought about the British landing at Vigo, and that in its turn prevented Ormonde's sailing to Brittany, and so destroyed Alberoni's last desperate attempt to retrieve his fortunes. The whole series are closely linked together.

With the dismissal of Alberoni the history of Spain becomes decidedly dull. That the aim of his life was to secure Italian unity under the house of Parma, as Prof. Bourgeois maintains, it is difficult to believe, although it is quite true that during the War of Succession he served the Farnesi faithfully, whatever Saint Simon may allege against him; that he was shocked by the misery that constant wars entailed on his native land; and that he wished to see the Austrians driven out of Italy. Like many of his countrymen, he may have echoed the famous inquiry of Petrarch—

*Che fan qui tante pellegrine spade?*

but it is a serious error to read into the politics of the eighteenth century the aspirations of the nineteenth, and in Alberoni's day the idea of nationalities had not come into being. His ambition, when he obtained the direction of affairs at Madrid, was to make Spain once again a great power, especially a great Mediterranean power, and with that view to recover for her the position in Italy she had lost by the peace of Utrecht; still although he was no enthusiastic patriot, as M. Bourgeois thinks, but, as has been said, a political gambler, he played the great game, and his career is consequently interesting. On the other hand, Elizabeth Farnese had no aim beyond a purely selfish one of providing for her family and obtaining Italian principalities for her sons, and she wasted Spain's resources to carry out her petty ambitions. It is difficult, in fact, to understand the fascination this vulgar-minded, ignorant, obstinate woman has for Mr. Armstrong, who actually compares her to Elizabeth Tudor! She was an attentive wife to her dull husband, but she was a curse to Spain and to Europe. The one incident in her later career that has real interest is Philip's abdication and the accession of Don Luis. Still the episode did not last long, and Don Luis was so little capable of ruling that Elizabeth really retained the reins in her hands during his nominal reign.



M. Bourgeois has edited with signal care the correspondence of Alberoni with the Parmesan Minister of Finance, the Conte di Rocca, which is preserved at the college of San Lazzaro, the cardinal's pet foundation and the only relic of him that has survived. The first part is written in French, but the second batch of letters—those belonging to the period after the writer had succeeded Casali as the duke's agent at Madrid—are in Italian, and to each of these, for the benefit of his readers, Prof. Bourgeois has prefixed an analysis in French, so copious that it is almost a translation. The only error we have detected is his statement that Alberoni was sent to Queen Marie Louise at Saragossa with the news of Villaviciosa. Saragossa had been in the possession of the allies since the previous August, so that Staremberg, after his defeat, retreated upon it, and Vendôme did not obtain possession of it till about a month after the battle. We think, too, our author exaggerates the perilous condition of Philip V. when Vendôme entered Spain. No doubt it was critical, but, as Philip remarked, not so critical as when Galway occupied Madrid in 1706, for in 1710 all Southern Spain was in the king's hands; Asfeld, an able French officer, had taken Alicante, and Staremberg had been repulsed in an attempt on Tortosa, so that between Tarragona and Gibraltar the allies, although masters of the sea, did not possess a single fortified harbour. The Portuguese, too, had begun to retire even before Vendôme commenced his march, and the position of Staremberg, far from his base of operations and in the midst of a hostile country, would have been difficult to maintain even had he had to face the Spaniards only.

The letters show that down to the smallest details Alberoni looked after the unlovely pair upon whom his fortunes depended. Now he is ordering Italian wine for the king, now Parmesan cheese for the queen; again he is thanking his correspondent for a receipt for a tooth powder, as "*la dentatura di S.M. si fa molto nera, nè so da che proceda.*" There is something at once ludicrous and pathetic in the contrast between the ambitious schemes of conquest he was setting himself to execute and the petty cares of a *major domo* or *valet de chambre* by which he was forced to secure his position. But this was no new thing to Alberoni. In Italy he won the hearts of Vendôme and his staff by the good wine and rich cookery with which he plied them. It was not a noble method of making his way, but it proved effective.

*Volunteering in India during the Indian Mutiny and Sepoy War.* By J. Tulloch Nash. (Philip & Son.)

An entire library could be filled by the various books devoted to the Indian Mutiny, yet there is room for more volumes on the same subject, for it was not one drama that was performed in Hindustan in 1857-8, but a series of dramas. The interest is not always proportioned to the scale of the dramas, yet necessarily and naturally it is the large dramas which have hitherto absorbed the attention alike of writers and readers. A simple chronicle like the one before us, dealing with facts comparatively little known, is therefore not only attractive, but valuable as material for history.

The Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry was a reply to a somewhat tardy invitation to volunteers to come forward for service in the field as distinguished from Calcutta. Some ten weeks after the outbreak at Meerut the invitation appeared in the *Government Gazette*, and within a week a small regiment of 258 sabres was raised and equipped, the commandant being Col. Richardson, C.B. Its composition was excellent, but somewhat heterogeneous, its members consisting of young military officers temporarily unattached, of clerks in Government or merchants' offices, midshipmen of the mercantile marine, indigo planters, and a few unemployed Europeans and Eurasians of good social standing, "and most of them were excellent riders, good shots, and keen sportsmen." Sent at once up country, the corps endured much fatigue and hardship, accompanied by considerable loss from cholera. It was not till February, 1858, that the regiment found itself in face of the enemy at Amorah, on the southern frontier of Oudh. In that district or its neighbourhood the corps remained for about a year, executing many long and harassing marches and taking a share in much desperate fighting. For the first ten days it was isolated in front of a strong body of the enemy, with which the piquets had a skirmish one night, suffering their first loss in action. Joined by Brigadier Rowcroft's Field Force, the life of the Bengal Yeomanry became at once less anxious and more exciting. Within a week the force had two sharp encounters, in the second of which the Yeomanry distinguished themselves by a successful charge on a column of the enemy's infantry,

"the cold steel doing its murderous work unrelentingly, as evidenced by the jags in our sabre-blades retaining pieces of bone and blood-besmeared hair."

A few weeks later the Field Force had another fight, in the course of which the Yeomanry were the heroes of a sensational incident which threatened to end in their annihilation. The rebels had been defeated, and were falling back, when suddenly at some distance on the right appeared an 18-pounder with a small escort of sepoys. One only of the two squadrons—122 sabres—was deemed sufficient to deal with this menace; and after undergoing one or two discharges the squadron was close on the gun.

"Yet the mutineers, with muskets levelled from the shoulder, stand like posts—a few strides more and bayonet and sabre would have crossed each other—when, lo! in an instant up sprang hundreds of sepoys on every side, as if out of the very ground itself. They had been crouching, in fact, like tigers prepared to spring from behind the village, and the thin line of their front ranks by which we were decoyed. It was now too late to check the headlong rush. .... No sooner therefore were these numerous assailants disclosed than the Colonel thundered forth, Charge! And the next minute a stream of musketry, like a sheet of fire, met us with terrible effect, and literally cut down a section of the squadron, and encumbered the spot where this withering volley was received, with men and horses struggling in dying agony. But nothing could daunt the remnant of that devoted band, and seeing their comrades fall, with wild enthusiasm and sabres flashing in the blazing sunshine, they plunged in among the enemy with an ardour that could not be

resisted; and then followed a scene which to this day has not faded from the memories of those who saw it—a scene of daredevil enterprise, which my feeble pen would fail to describe with adequate force and tragical effect. .... While all this was going on, the undaunted remnant—roused to almost superhuman efforts—having ridden into and over the mutineers, drew their revolvers, and an unrelenting and indiscriminate carnage ensued. And now the left squadron, noticing their comrades hard pressed, also raced into the *mêlée*, and then the clanking of steel, the rattling of musketry, the yells of the mutineers.....supplemented by a wild chaos of sabres, bayonets, revolvers, and muskets, all mingled in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter. No quarter was sought nor offered. In fact, these blood-stained ferocious demons had apparently determined to fight out their cause (?) or die in the attempt; and so fierce was their resistance that all the gunners to a man were killed and cut to pieces, fighting in defence of their gun, while the general slaughter was 'wholesale'; and it was only when a cannon-ball, like a friendly messenger from the approaching Brigade, suddenly hummed over our heads, that these desperadoes were startled into a retreat, and flinging themselves into the adjoining ravines, they soon disappeared in and among the deserted villages beyond."

It will be seen from this extract that the author's enthusiasm renders him somewhat regardless of grammar. However, although his English is a trifle slipshod, his little volume is readable.

*Round the Black Man's Garden.* By Zélie Colville, F.R.G.S. (Blackwood & Sons.)

MADAME COLVILLE, née de Préville—an enterprising and courageous Béarnaise from Pau, and one of that very limited and select number of lady fellows who were recently nominated by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, to the dismay of several veteran admirals—accompanied her husband, a colonel of the Grenadier Guards, during his long period of six months' sick leave of absence from military duty in 1888-9. Although warranted by a complaisant medical board to be unfit for parade at Windsor or St. James's, Col. Colville straightway undertook a journey well calculated, as one might suppose, to retard speedy convalescence, by proceeding down the shores of the Red Sea, visiting in succession the pestilential ports along the Arabian littoral, and thence by the east coast, *via* Madagascar and Quilimane, to South Africa, or, as he called it, "going round by the back way to the Cape." However, the journey seems to have been beneficial to the invalid, and it has certainly proved beneficial to the reading public, for Madame Colville's account of her tour round the Black Man's Garden is both amusing and instructive, whilst her light and sketchy style of recording her keen observations is sure to render the book a popular work of familiar travel. The author has well earned her right to put the letters F.R.G.S. after her name.

After seeing the sea-serpent (not Mr. Rudyard Kipling's) near Massowah, the Colvilles met Mr. Jackson, the naturalist in the service of the East African Company, who informed them that Mr. Rider Haggard's account of the shipwreck in 'She' was founded on an adventure that had happened to himself, and that "the thing that

bites" in 'Maiwa's Revenge' also really existed in the establishment of a chief, who made use of it to punish his wives by putting one of their hands in and maiming them. So delighted was Madame Colville with Mr. Jackson's descriptions that she seriously thought of joining his party to Kilimanjaro.

At Zanzibar our travellers joined the party of the then French Resident-General in Madagascar, who was on his way to Antananarivo, and they thus had an opportunity of inspecting the French establishment at Diego Suarez, where, we are told, a large proportion of the garrison, consisting of evil-looking *disciplinaires*, spend most of their time in prison. At Sainte Marie, again, owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the climate, and consequent excessive mortality, the French garrison and civil servants have been reduced to a minimum. At last, after some rough travelling, the French Resident and his guests reached the metropolis of Madagascar:—

"The first view of the capital, which suddenly burst on us as we topped a ridge, was fairly startling. The appearance of Antananarivo would be remarkable in any part of the world, closely built as it is on a long steep-sided ridge, rising abruptly from a treeless undulating table-land. Its church spires, palaces, and red-pointed gables are conspicuous for miles round, and from their prosperous appearance, and in some cases pretentious style of architecture, would convey the impression of an important and well-built city even in Europe. But after a 225-mile journey through dense tropical forest, roadless, almost trackless, and inhabited only by a handful of half-naked savages, the sudden appearance of this towering evidence of civilisation almost takes away one's breath."

At the palace Madame and Col. Colville were presented by the French representative to the famous autocratic Prime Minister "Ravoninahitranirovo" (*sic*). The author has confused two names together; the Premier's should be Rainilaiarivony.

"He is a short, well-built man, rather dark for a Hova, with a large moustache, dark piercing eyes, and low forehead. He was dressed in a patrol jacket and trousers made of fawn-coloured silk, with a silver embroidered sword-belt, all of native manufacture. Round his neck was the 'Legion of Honour,' and on his breast were several foreign decorations. He is said to be sixty-two, but looks about thirty-five—and no wonder; for when we were presented to him, I saw that his hair and moustache were dyed, and that altogether his face was very cleverly made up. After bowing to him, we all passed on to the centre of the room, which was divided off by red stanchions and ropes à la Buckingham Palace on Drawing-room days. . . . Our departure from the Palace reminded me most forcibly of similar scenes in London."

The Hovas could not help inquiring why a full colonel of Her Britannic Majesty's regiment of Grenadier Guards was presented by the French Resident-General, and so pointedly ignored his sovereign's representative; but Lord Salisbury's Memorandum of 1890 acknowledging a French protectorate subsequently served to enlighten them. The situation of the English in Madagascar is thus forcibly stated by the author, and doubtless reported by Col. Colville to the Intelligence Branch on his return to England in a similar aspect. It is, therefore, interesting as an authoritative summary of the Resident's views—in a nutshell:—

"We were informed on good authority that the reason the Methodists formerly became a great power in the country was that the Prime Minister, wishing to get rid of his too powerful brother [Rainivoninahitraniony], turned Christian, and married his Queen under Christian rites, so as to have the excuse of exiling his brother as a heathen. Later on, finding that the Methodists were getting too strong for him, he established the Church of England as a counterpoise."

What have the London Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to say to this view of Malagasy politics?

The illustrations are capital: the photographic views have been reproduced in an effective tone; the spirited sketches of the author well represent the scenes they are intended to depict; and a clear map of the route, drawn at the Edinburgh Geographical Institute, leaves nothing to be desired in that respect. Lastly, a portrait of the lady fellow of the Royal Geographical Society with her sketch-book forms a highly attractive frontispiece.

#### *Le Système judiciaire de la Grande Bretagne.*

Par le Comte de Franqueville. 2 vols. (Paris, Rothschild.)

COMTE DE FRANQUEVILLE is already well known in political and legal circles in this country by his numerous writings on English institutions—writings too numerous here to particularize. The most important, perhaps, of those writings is 'Le Gouvernement et le Parlement britanniques,' published in 1887, and to this work the treatise named at the head of this notice may be regarded as supplementary. The author could hardly have chosen for himself a wider subject, embracing as it does the whole judiciary system of the United Kingdom not only as it exists to-day, but as it has existed from early times. The extent of knowledge, not only of legal institutions as they now exist, but also of legal history, required for an adequate treatment of the subject is hardly conceivable as possible to a stranger. Comte de Franqueville, however, has successfully qualified himself for the task. To acquire this knowledge he has not, as he tells us, confined himself to the study of books. For more than thirty years he has watched the changes that have been going on in this country in ideas, in legislation, and in judicial practice. He has followed the arguments in both civil and criminal cases in the lowest tribunals as well as in the highest. He has often attended the sittings of the different branches of the Court of Appeal and of the High Court of Justice, and has listened to trials in the county courts and in the police courts. He has accompanied judges on circuit; has been present at the courts of quarter sessions and of petty sessions in different counties; has attended the sittings of the House of Lords, of the Privy Council, of the Railway and Canal Commission; and has not overlooked even coroners' inquests. He has listened to eminent advocates, has made inquiries of practitioners in the different tribunals, has attended dinners at the Inns of Court and at the Inns of Chancery, and has conversed much with officers of the High Court and with London and provincial solicitors. He has had the advantage of conferring with

the Chancellor and with ex-Chancellors, and many of the judges, past and present, of the High Court of Justice. Divers Home Secretaries, moreover, have afforded him facilities for acquiring a knowledge of prison regulations and of the duties of the police. With the knowledge so acquired he has produced a work of extreme interest and value, not merely for the scientific lawyer, but for every educated Englishman.

The author's object is summed up in a few lines which we extract from his preface:

"I do not write for English lawyers, and my aim is not to publish what is styled a book for the practitioner. I propose, on the contrary, to offer a general view, which will allow the reader to understand and learn this interesting series of laws and customs, some of them the offspring of yesterday, while others derive from Saxon times or are borrowed from the usages of the conquerors who came from Normandy."

The author, in the first place, deals generally with the sphere of judicial authority in the State, and the way in which, under the British constitution, the judicial department is separated from the executive and legislative departments. He then considers the relations which exist between the judicial department and different branches of the executive department and Parliament. He then treats of the different courts from the highest to the lowest, describing the administration of justice in Saxon and Norman times, and the way in which the old time-honoured Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer and the Court of Chancery took their rise. Having described the different courts, he turns to the *personnel* through whom in those courts justice has been and is dispensed, and he begins this part of his subject with an interesting account of the Inns of Court, their history and present position, including their regulations as to membership, keeping terms, and modes of study. He then considers the Bar, its organization and prospects, the judges of every class from the Lord Chancellor and the judges of the High Court to justices of the peace, the masters, registrars, and other officers of the High Court, the solicitors, the jury, the police, the sheriffs, &c. In all these cases the author not only describes the present position and the duties of each official, but he also gives, as far as may be practicable, an account of the origin of his office, and the transformations which it has since undergone.

Having described the "theatre" and the "actors," he next proceeds to describe the "drama," in other words, the procedure of the different courts; and this part of the subject, together with an account of the judicial systems of Scotland and Ireland, occupies nearly the whole of the second volume. After describing the new courts of justice, the author gives a general description of civil procedure under the Saxons and Normans, and traces its history down to the recent reforms. Then follow descriptions of the civil procedure of the High Court of Justice, of the Courts of Appeal (including the House of Lords), and of the county courts. An account of procedure in criminal cases from the Saxon times to the present day then follows, including a description of the procedure in magisterial cases. A chapter is devoted to the proce-

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ture of courts of special jurisdiction, such as the Ecclesiastical Courts, the University Courts, the Railway and Canal Commission, the Court of Stannaries, &c., including a notice of the old Court of Piepoudre, a court which used to be held at markets and fairs for the speedy settlement on the spot of questions there arising. We were under the impression that this court had long ago fallen into desuetude. It appears, however, from the author's investigations that there is still existing at Bristol a specimen of it.

The author sees much in our judiciary system to praise; but he is by no means blind to its defects. These he criticizes freely, but dispassionately. Englishmen will be gratified that he finds so much that is good in our system, and they will also be grateful to him for his candid and courteous criticism of the defects which he points out. His numerous comparisons of features of the English system with the corresponding features of the French system are interesting and instructive, and may be studied with profit in both countries; and our law reformers will find in these volumes many hints as to the direction their efforts may usefully take. The work abounds in striking passages, many of which, did space permit, we should be tempted to quote. We must restrict ourselves to the following paragraphs, in which the author finally sums up his comparison between the English and the French systems:

"I shall attempt to sum up in a few words the impression left by a study of the judicial systems in England and France. In the one country everything combines to give the magistrates the prestige and the reality of power: their mode of appointment, their small number, their dignified position, their independence, the absence of administrative tribunals and of a public ministry, the immense power they enjoy, the support which public opinion gives them in return for the control it exercises over them. In the other country everything combines to belittle them: the fashion in which they are chosen, their great numbers, the paltry character of their salaries, the continual watch that the ministry and the *parquet* keep upon them, the existence of administrative justice, and, in consequence, the opportunity the Government has of provoking a conflict; the organization of the public ministry, which closes to the citizen direct access to the courts; the absence of the support of public opinion. In the one country a system has been gradually formed, incessantly improved and perfected since the ruling power ceased to belong to the Crown and the upper classes; in the other the scheme was devised all at once by a despot jealous of any hindrance or restraint, a convenient and docile instrument, carefully preserved by all administrations that have succeeded one another for a century."

After pointing out in a striking passage the evil consequences flowing from the dependence of the position of the French judges upon political considerations, and after comparing that position with the independence of the English judges, he goes on to say:—

"I must be just. I greatly admire the English judges, but I admire still more the system which renders duty so light to them and virtue so easy. On the same account, also, I criticize the French magistrates much less than the system which has permanently established a conflict between their interest and their conscience. An English judge would be one of the

worst of men if he failed to do his duty; a French judge must needs be a hero to fulfil his to the full. Here lies the capital merit of the English arrangements and the fundamental fault of ours."

We hope this work may be widely read in England.

#### *Practical Fly-Fishing founded on Nature.* By John Beever. (Methuen & Co.)

This little volume is distinguished from a multitude of books on fishing, which more or less resemble each other, first, by being specially written as a guide to the angling of the Lake Country; secondly, because it revolves round Mr. Ruskin, as a moon does round one of the greater planets. The author lived at the Thwaite House, Coniston, a place not unknown to the Hierophant of Art or to his readers. This edition is issued with a memoir of the author by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who has lately performed the same kind of office for Mr. Ruskin. Notes are appended, together with a chapter on char fishing by Mr. Arthur Severn, jun., and Mr. A. Ruskin Severn. The book thus possesses an adventitious interest, and appeals to collectors of works on Ruskin as well as to anglers. Its æsthetic title-page and beautiful printing and appearance still further recommend it to the former.

The "complete angler" will probably grumble at Mr. Beever's book as containing nothing that is new and much that may be questioned; but then the "complete angler" is frequently a hard man and a merciless critic. He has read so many books on fishing, and suffered so much from their repetitions, that it is difficult to please him. And it is undoubtedly true that every lover of fishing thinks he can write a book on it, just as every emancipated boarding-school miss deems that she can write a novel; the difficulty with both is to be original. The first edition of this book was published under the *nom de guerre* "Arundo" in 1849, and has always been considered useful in the Lake district. Its author (who died some thirty-five years ago) is now avowed to have been a member of the family which has made famous the Thwaite House, Coniston. Mr. W. Tuckwell has celebrated its characteristic garden, and Mr. Ruskin's letters to the two sisters are well known. John Beever was the son of a successful banker and art patron at Ardwick. He was an eager sportsman and a loving observer of nature. While a mere lad, a Matlock chaise-driver taught him to study the flies on the water, to throw with a short line, and to search the edges of streams rather than the centre of the current. Thanks to these maxims, which are now sufficiently obvious, it might be supposed, Mr. Beever soon made himself a consummate angler. The story still lives how he once shot twenty-two snipe in as many shots, and he dabbled in amateur printing and carving, not forgetting the claims of literature. Considering his skill in handicrafts generally, it need not be wondered that he recommends anglers to construct their own rods, and that in two or three joints at most, without ferules, and simply wrapped together when in use. It may be feared that as none but Ulysses could use his bow, so few amateurs but Mr. Beever possess sufficient skill to make good fly-rods. Perhaps it is wiser to buy them of a

practised maker who has learnt their mode of construction from manifold experience. Life is hardly long enough in the case of most men at present to warrant their learning how to make an implement of such delicacy as a good fly-rod.

The bulk of the book consists of descriptions of the different kinds of flies, with directions how to imitate them. These do not appear to differ much from the directions of Hofland, Ronalds, Halford, and a multitude more, running back to the pages of Izaak Walton himself. Half the number of flies here described would suffice most men. The celebrated passage from *Ælian* about fly-fishing on the river Astræus is once more quoted, and is followed by a short chapter on angling in France. The best chapter in the book is that on char fishing, in which it is natural that an angler of the Lake Country should be skilled. This fish seldom rises to the fly, but we have known it do so in the Sutherland lochs. It is curious that the most northern fish taken by the members of our last Arctic expedition was a char (*Salmo arcticus*).

A slight perusal of this little book will show that, as a practical treatise on fly-fishing, it has of late years been far surpassed by other manuals. Still its associations and the fact that it may be deemed a fishing guide to the Lakes will ensure it the approbation of anglers. It is not altogether free from the wearisome iteration which marks so many books on fishing, but the reputation of its author as an angler will ensure it a large amount of local success. The art of fly-fishing has considerably developed since it was first written, and no notice is here taken of fishing up stream, of eyed hooks, and the like. But Mr. Beever was a genial companion, and his book was written from the plenitude of a wide experience, and may well form part of the equipment of the angler who is about to spend his holiday in North-Western England. It contains nothing particularly novel, and yet there is much information in it which is very useful to the wandering angler.

#### *Cicero in his Letters.* Edited by R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS volume of selections from Cicero's letters will be greeted with satisfaction by scholars, teachers, and students alike. The anthologies hitherto published from Cicero's correspondence have made it their principal aim to illustrate his political life and the history of his time; in this volume the letters are chosen for the express purpose of conveying some idea of the writer's private life, his tastes, and his character. The edition, therefore, has a distinct reason for existing, and fills a gap in educational literature. The task could not well have fallen into better hands. Prof. Tyrrell is distinguished not only for scholarship, but for literary power, and he is in touch with his many-sided author, to whose excellences, as well as to his faults, he does full and impartial justice. Few books will be found to be so instructive and suggestive for students of Latin in the universities or in the highest forms of public schools, while much is presented which challenges the attention of expert scholars. Of the letters contained in the volume more than half are

included in the large edition of Cicero's complete correspondence which was begun by Prof. Tyrrell and is now being continued by him and by Mr. Purser. So far as this new book treats of the same matter as the old, there is not much difference between the two, the comments having been transferred from the one to the other with but little alteration. Perhaps this fact will be felt by some readers to give cause for regret. It might have been better to adapt the commentary in places to the needs of a class of students less advanced than those for whom the larger edition was designed. Detailed criticisms of the latter have already appeared in the *Athenæum*. We therefore propose on the present occasion to restrict our notice to that part of the volume before us which is new. It comprises letters written during the last six or seven years of Cicero's life. During nearly all this time he lived in retirement from public affairs, and his chief concerns were literature and grief for the loss of his daughter.

Readers who have acquaintance with Prof. Tyrrell's work will not need to be told that in dealing with the text he exhibits acuteness and mastery, and steers a judicious course between too much confidence in the MSS. and too little. The complexity of the problems offered by the text of Cicero's letters is attested by the frequency with which laborious works bearing on the subject are produced. Quite recently at least three large volumes of importance have appeared, viz., Schmidt's examination of the letters written between the time of Cicero's proconsulate and the date of Cæsar's murder; Lehmann's elaborate discussion of the fundamental questions which the critic of the letters to Atticus has to face; and Mendelssohn's critical edition of the epistles 'Ad Familiares.' Mendelssohn, we are glad to see, refers in his preface to the "Tyrrelliana editio" as "opera magna utilisque." The tendency of these scholars' researches, and of recent criticism generally, may be said to be on the whole towards a closer adherence to the authority of the MSS. The process of attacking readings hitherto unsuspected still goes on, yet in a larger number of cases sounder exegesis and closer study of the details of linguistic usage are clearing away the reasons for suspicion. Prof. Tyrrell himself has rendered good service in this direction, and we venture to think that further revision of his results will lead him to return to the codices in some instances where he has now deserted them. Such a passage is 'Att.' viii. 5, § 1, where (with most recent editors) he changes *certior* to *certiorior*. Haupt made a similar proposal to read in 'Fin.' ii. § 71, "quod certissimum est" for "quod certissimum est," where *certissimum* is undoubtedly corrupt. But what likelihood is there that Cicero would have used the word *certitus*? The sure examples of its employment in literature earlier than the Silver period may almost be counted on the fingers of one hand, and none of them occurs in prose writers. In the passage in question *certior* surely has the sense of "more determined," "more steadfast." This fits in perfectly well with the context. Cicero is speaking of the bad behaviour of Dionysius, who had thrown up his office of tutor to the two boys, Cicero's son and nephew. Dionysius had come to

make peace with his employer, who thinks that he was probably induced to take this step by the influence of Atticus. This statement is immediately qualified by another: "Yet it is a way of his, when he has acted madly, to be sorry for it." This might lead to the supposition that Dionysius had calmed down of himself. But Cicero proceeds: "However, he never was more determined than about the present business." The implied conclusion is that, after all, his natural tendency to repentance would not have brought him to reason on this particular occasion, and that his change of purpose must be attributed to pressure exercised by Atticus. We will now turn to two passages, somewhat alike, in both of which *quo modo* occurs. Both have been altered by Prof. Tyrrell, along with almost all other editors. The first is in 'Fam.' ix. 16, § 1: "Ego tibi accurate rescripseram, ut, quo modo in tali re atque tempore, aut liberarem te ista cura aut certe levarem." The other is in 'Fam.' ix. 18, § 4: "Sed, quo modo video, si aestimationes tuas vendere non potes neque ollam denariorum implere, Romam tibi remigrandum est." In each of these passages *quo modo* introduces a parenthetic clause, in place of the more ordinary *ut*. The variation between *quo modo* and *ut* in such parenthetic clauses is far from uncommon. Thus we have usually "ut nunc est," but occasionally "quo modo nunc est"; so "ut res se habet" and "quo modo res se habet"; "ut homines dicunt" and "quo modo homines dicunt." The statement of Landgraf on 'Rosc. Am.,' § 5, that the substitution of *quem ad modum* and *quo modo* for *ut* belongs to Cicero's earlier rather than to his later style, seems hardly justified. In the first of the two passages quoted above the substitution of *quo modo* for *ut* is caused by the nearness of another *ut*, and the same reason causes the use of *quo modo* elsewhere, as in 'Phil.' v. § 90; 'Fin.' iv. § 11; Tac. 'Hist.' iii. 77. In 'Fin.' iv. § 11 we have "quo modo Epicuro videtur," a pretty close parallel to the "quo modo video" of 'Fam.' ix. 18, § 4; we may compare, too, 'Rosc. Am.,' § 7, "quo modo mihi persuadeo," and, for *ut video* in a parenthesis, 'Phil.' vii. § 16. Mendelssohn seems to be inconsistent in following the MSS. at 'Fam.' ix. 16, § 1, while he marks ix. 18, § 4, as corrupt. In 'Fam.' xv. 16 is another passage which seems to be correctly given in the Medicean MS., though it has been almost universally assumed to need emendation. Writing to Cassius, an Epicurean, Cicero jests with him about the infinitely fine, but still material *εἶδωλα* which Epicurus borrowed from Democritus in order to explain sensation and thought. After saying that a Latin writer named Cælius had rendered *εἶδωλα* by *spectra*, Cicero proceeds: "His autem spectris etiamsi oculi possent feriri, quod velis ipsa currunt, animus qui possit ego non video." The word *velis* seems to have been understood as *velis* by all editors. It is rather *velis*, and the whole clause "quod.....currunt" means "because of their inherent rapidity of movement." Whatever be the thing towards which a man turns, the images impinge instantaneously upon his eyes, because of their enormous velocity, on which so much stress is laid by Lucretius. Parallels to the

use of *velis currere* which is here assumed are many. In 'Fam.' ix. 26, § 4, "non multi cibi hospitem accipies, multi ioci," the insertion of *sed* before *multi* seems clearly unnecessary. The asyndeton is quite in Cicero's style. There are in a letter ('Att.' xiii. 52), which describes how Cicero entertained the great dictator at dinner, these much discussed words: "audivit de Mamurra: non mutavit." So the Medicean gives the words; many other codices insert *vultum* before *non*, and editors follow them. What the allusion to Mamurra means cannot be discovered; those who added *vultum* probably had an inopportune recollection of Catullus. Surely the Medicean is right. The phrase "non mutavit" is colloquial, and the sense is: "He did not change his opinion." There are similar phrases both in Terence and in Cicero; "neque nunc muto" in 'Fam.' xvi. 1, § 1, is closely parallel. Boot's suggestion, *mutavit*, which Prof. Tyrrell mentions with approval, gives no better sense than *mutavit*, and the use of the word by Cicero is in itself improbable. With regard to 'Fam.' xvi. 23, § 1, where Lehmann's conjecture, "de lege en quid egerit," for "de legem quid egerit," is adopted, it may be pointed out that Lehmann has now withdrawn his suggestion, and proposes to read "de lege, quod egerit," assuming that Cicero began the expression "quod egerit, actum habebit," but, *more suo*, cut it short. To any one who is in the habit of thumbing the letters to Atticus this proposal must be attractive.

We have hitherto been speaking of portions of the text where Prof. Tyrrell has been content to adopt emendations of other scholars or slightly to modify them. Where he puts forward new corrections there is almost always much in them to admire. Especially brilliant are the changes from "tum eum ideo" to *timuisse* in 'Att.' ix. 2, § 1 (though an objection might be raised on the score of the context); from the nonsensical "ex artis" of the MSS. to *ἐξ ἄρτης* in 'Fam.' ix. 20, § 2 (much better than Mendelssohn's *ὀφθαλμικῆς*); from "scripta" to *stricta* in 'Att.' x. 17, § 1; from "ab utro coronis" to *ab utro coronas* in 'Fam.' xvi. 18, § 2. Naturally some of the changes introduced will be thought to be open to criticism. There seems little need for the alteration of "illae" to *illi* in 'Att.' xii. 32, § 1. Cicero does, indeed, at the outset of the epistle say that he dreaded a visit from Publilia, her mother and brother; and if the brother be included in the later passage *illi* is necessary. But in the intervening words Cicero has clearly indicated that the two ladies were the persons whom he especially wished to avoid. In 'Fam.' iv. 5, § 3, the MSS. give: "an illius vicem, credo, doles?" Prof. Tyrrell writes *cedo* for "credo." But does Cicero use elsewhere *an* and *cedo* in the same interrogative sentence? Editors seem to have objected to the occurrence of the parenthetic *credo* in the middle of a question. The usage is no doubt rare; but there are at least two parallels in Cicero's own writings and one in Lucretius. In a similar manner, the ironical *scilicet* is found in the course of a question, but very rarely. If a change be made at all, at for "an" is preferable, on account of the very frequent confusion of these two words in MSS.



Little space remains to speak of the explanatory matter, which is full of interest. Few points of importance are passed by, and the things which will call for change in a new edition are few and of small moment. Perhaps, for the sake of students, some additions might be made to the notes; in particular, more comments on noticeable linguistic usages might be given; e.g., on "in sumptum habebas" ('Fam.' ix. 20, § 1); "ollam denarium implere" (*ib.* ix. 18, § 4); "classes loquens" ('Att.' ix. 2, § 4). But the book as it stands is, we repeat, able and interesting to a degree reached by few.

*History of Early Scottish Education.* By John Edgar. (Edinburgh, Thin.)

A GENERAL history of education in pre-Reformation Scotland was certainly a want, and the work before us, meant to supply that want, is readable, and to most of its readers will doubtless convey a mass of new information. But that said, we have said about all we can say for it. The task, indeed, was one of no common difficulty. Great erudition, much research, and infinite painstaking were required for its just fulfilment; in all these requisites Mr. Edgar seems to us lacking. He cites in his preface nearly a hundred authorities, among them the "articles on Romance, Renaissance, &c., in 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'" Whether the "&c." covers the article on Scholasticism we cannot say; anyhow, that article might have saved him from writing the following passage, which occurs pretty early in his volume:—

"Scholasticism enters on its long career about the time of Charlemagne, and its initial stage is marked by the names of John Scotus and Lanfranc. Just about the time when the Benedictine monks were finding a settlement in Scotland, the great word-contest was being vigorously fought out between the Nominalists and Realists. The latter secured the supremacy, and retained it till the close of the thirteenth century. About that period the Schoolmen began to have a better acquaintance with Aristotle, and under his inspiration their philosophy reached its zenith in Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, and Duns Scotus. But, as with other things and systems, when it touched its highest point, the decline began. By the time the fourteenth century is well on its way Thomas à Kempis, Gerson, and others have ranged themselves against it, and schools with a different tendency are affording scope for mental activity. The Mendicant Orders arose, and, proclaiming the wealth of the clergy to be the great stumbling block to the spread of Catholic doctrine, became the guides of thought and speculation in Christendom. Through them the poor 'became the revivers of learning.' The interests and wants of humanity began to overshadow the thrones of kings, and to cast into contempt the plottings of statesmen. Real spiritual power began in the followers of Dominic and Francis to waken into life the formal machinery of Scholasticism. Theology now came into contact with struggling men. The problems of life were beginning to be fearlessly handled by acute and brave intellects, and the world of nature was darkly whispering her secrets to the men who were groping after her wisdom. Abelard, Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and Roger Bacon, were, in their lives and their works, prophets of a clearer light, a coming freedom, and a true science."

Now John Scotus usually is also styled Rigena, and for Lanfranc (if Lanfranc

belonged to the "initial stage") one might have expected Roscellinus or Anselm; but we are first brought to a real standstill by the statement that about the close of the thirteenth century the Schoolmen began to have a better acquaintance with Aristotle. Why, Aristotle's works were all accessible in Latin translations in the very first quarter of that century; otherwise they could never have been known to Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas, who were both in their graves twenty years before the century was out. Again, "by the time the fourteenth century is well on its way" can scarcely mean later than 1375; in 1375 Thomas à Kempis was still unborn. Apparently after this "the Mendicant Orders arose" (they had been in existence a hundred and fifty years); and, again, apparently also after this, "the problems of life were beginning to be fearlessly handled" by—Abelard!

The article on the Renaissance Mr. Edgar, we know, has consulted, yet his sketch of that great movement seems confused. "The Reformation," he tells us,

"and the counter-Reformation had mingled their waves with the first wave of Humanism ere it broke upon our shores, so that, while our native literature gradually began to re-echo the sounds with which the air was full, it was with the crash and storm of theological strife, ecclesiastical reformation, and the attendant political turmoil, that the new era opened for Scotland."

No date is given, but this points, of course, to a time long after 1522, the year of the death of Bishop Gawin Douglas. Yet of him we are told, only six pages later on, that

"much of his poetry takes its colouring from romance, but it is also largely characterised by the scholarship of the Renaissance. He has steeped himself in the re-opened fountain of Hippocrene, and is redolent of the classic atmosphere. He had acquired some knowledge of Greek, and apparently knew Homer in the original.....For a leading churchman to dare to lead the van of his [Virgil's] translators, shows that the Renaissance had penetrated into the very heart of the old system."

Similar conflicting statements are of frequent occurrence, the date of Bellenden's translation of Boece being variously given as 1530 and 1536, of the 'Complaynt of Scotland' as 1548 and 1549, and of James V.'s visit to Aberdeen as 1541 and 1540. Such contradictions, however trifling, are apt to beget suspicion; they incline one to challenge Mr. Edgar whenever he departs from current opinion. The founder of the Jesuits may have been a German (Mr. Edgar calls him "Ignatius von Loyola"); Erasmus also may have belonged to the same nation; and John Knox's mother-in-law may have been a Scotchwoman, not a native of Aske in Yorkshire. That "Roman influences first began to play on the Scottish Church about the time of Kenneth MacAlpine" (*i.e.*, about 850) will be news to those who hitherto, with Skene and Bellesheim—authorities, both of them, of Mr. Edgar—have thought that in 716 the monks of Iona were persuaded to adopt the Roman rite. That in January, 1561, "thirty-three barons and reforming bishops" attached their signatures to the 'Book of Discipline' is an interesting fact; still, Mr. Edgar surely should have told us who those reforming bishops may have been.

These and several more statements of Mr. Edgar's are novel; else much in his history is somewhat old. The story of the naughty boy at Norham who flung the church key into a pool of the Tweed (in the twelfth century school was kept in the church) is already familiar through James Grant's 'History of the Burgh Schools of Scotland' (1876). So, too, are the amusing Statutes of the Aberdeen grammar school, according to which "each scholar must carry his own rod." And so, too, is the catalogue of the 165 books in the Glasgow cathedral library in 1432, where, like Mr. Grant, Mr. Edgar omits the most interesting entry—"Item, Liber Francisci Petrarci, cujus primum folium habet in textu, Paucos homines."

We are not blaming Mr. Edgar for having made ample use of Grant's invaluable work; it was impossible he should not use it. But might he not very much oftener have supplemented Grant? On pp. 102-3, which treat of the sang schools, he quotes, or rather utilizes, Grant, Grant, Grant, Grant; he does not cite this passage from John Major: "In Scotland the bishops admit to the priesthood men who are quite unskilled in Music; and they ought at least to understand the Gregorian chant." Other obvious omissions, as they seem to us, are Jocelyn's story of the schooldays of St. Kentigern, which does illustrate school life in the twelfth century; the course of study pursued in 1500 at Glasgow University ('Mun. Univ. Glas.' ii. p. 25); Erasmus's account of the education of the king's bastard, Alexander Stewart; and Lyndsay's sketch, in the 'Complaint of the Papyngo,' of the ideal education of a prince. And surely it was for Mr. Edgar to trace the gradual progress in Scotland from illiteracy to literacy, as evidenced by hundreds and thousands of extant documents, published and unpublished. One such lies before us now. It is dated "at Edinburgh, 13th February, 1552-53"; and one of its eight witnesses—four of them illiterate—is "I, James Stewart, shereff of But and Arran, with my hand at the pen, and led with the hand of Maister Thomas Briden, notar." With which may be contrasted Mr. Russell's statement in his 'Haigs of Bemersyde,' that, "with one exception, we have not found a single document of the seventeenth century among the Bemersyde papers, in which the subscribers, whether lairds, farmers, or cottars, were unable to sign with their own hand."

GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE.

*Catalogue of the Muniments at Berkeley Castle.* By I. H. Jeayes. (Bristol, Jefferies.)—It has long been known to students that there existed at Berkeley Castle a rich store of early charters likely to contain much information of value to the genealogist and topographer, the antiquary, and even the historian. Our thanks are due to Lord Fitzhardinge for now rendering the contents of the chief among these documents accessible, in print, to the public. The long association of the castle with the family that bore its name accounts in part for the wealth of the collection even from early times, while the heirship in the Berkeleys of other houses has added further to its extent. Though the Segrave barony, for instance, is now held by Lord Stourton, many of the earliest deeds in this volume are Segrave charters relating to Leicestershire, the Berkeleys being coheirs

of the Segraves. We do not, by the way, learn from these pages whether they were, as Smyth believed (in spite of the Howard claims), the senior coheirs of the Mowbrays, Segraves, &c., or not. Nor do these records throw fresh light on another contested point, the respective seniority of Mary and Anne Boleyn. The Berkeleys were the heirs of the former, and through her of the older line of Butlers, Earls of Ormonde. The work of making selections from so large a mass of material is both difficult and invidious. The editor has calendared all charters previous to 1250, all later deeds specially deserving of notice, and all wills and inquisitions post mortem. From the rolls he has selected the most interesting, and these are followed by selections from the MS. books, letters, warrants, &c. The latter portion of the work is the more welcome as Mr. Horwood had compiled, for the Commission on Historical MSS., a somewhat brief report on these documents. In his introduction Mr. Jeayes points out certain matters which his charters illustrate. Among them is the story of the little "friary" which they show to have existed from an early date on Steephelm, "an almost inaccessible rock" in the Bristol Channel. It would have pleased Mr. Freeman to learn that this islet, which figured in his story, was a third, if miniature, "Mount of the Archangel, St. Michael in peril of the sea," for to him, we now learn, was dedicated this little cell. The "introduction, notes, and indices" are, the title-page informs us, by the editor, an official "of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum." We were, therefore, prepared to find this work executed with the care and skill which distinguish the labours of that department. It is no less surprising than disappointing to find that this is not the case. Our suspicions were aroused at the outset by the statement that Eadnoth, the supposed ancestor of the Berkeleys, was killed "in driving off the invasion of Harold's sons with a Danish fleet off the coast of Scotland" (*recte* Somerset), which is immediately followed by another, that "Robert of Gloucester" was "Reeve or Steward of Bristol." We presume that this refers to Robert (FitzRoy), Earl of Gloucester, who was neither one nor the other. Turning to the editor's special province, the muniments, we find a "William, brother of Reginald," following Becket as a witness to a charter of Henry II. We need not even see the document to recognize here no other than William, the king's brother ("fratre Reg[is]")! Conversely, Mr. Jeayes, in a foot-note, actually identifies a William "filius Henrici"—one of eight "probi homines" who were sureties for Roger de Berkeley (1153)—with the infant son and heir of King (then Duke) Henry, who was born, he states, the year before (1152), but whose birth Mr. Eyton assigns to August, 1153, his parents, we may add, being only married in May, 1152. In the very first deed in the book a contraction must have been misread, "preter" being given where the sense requires *propter* (as in No. 3). We do not like to challenge a reading without examining the document, but undoubtedly "Harwetur" (No. 72 and index) should be "Harwecurt," i.e., Harcourt. We must really also call attention to a Bristol charter (No. 52) relating to "land which William de Abedeston held 'apud Duuelinam.'" This name has baffled Mr. Jeayes; he leaves it unexplained both in text and index. Yet the charter by which Henry II. granted Dublin to his men of Bristol gives the city's name exactly in that form, while we know from the roll of Dublin citizens that William de Abedeston was one of them, and from St. Mary's Cathedral that he held land in the city, and had among his tenants a Herbert de Bristol. Here, then, we have an interesting illustration of the close connexion between Bristol and Dublin at this early date. The editor rightly dates the charter "3rd March, 1199" (i.e., 1198/9); but why does he wrongly

add "[1200]"? Passing to the later period, we read, in the introduction, of the eventful marriage between Lord Berkeley and the heiress of "Gerard Warren, Lord de Lisle." As no such being can have existed, we turn to the relevant charters (Nos. 548, 559), and discover, of course, that the father of the heiress was Warine de L'isle (*de insula*), son of a Gerard de L'isle, both being summoned as barons. The editor, however, in a wonderful foot-note (p. 177) not only rolls the two into one, but makes the resultant peer marry his own grandmother. We should not have criticized severely a work privately edited, but when, as in this case, an expert is employed, and his introduction dated from the British Museum, we have a right to expect a high standard and to protest against such errors as those we have described. If used, however, with due caution, the book is undoubtedly one to be possessed, while its indices, not only of names and places, but also of subjects, increase its value to the student.

*Denizations and Naturalizations of Aliens in England, 1509-1603.* By W. Page. (Huguenot Society.)—This volume is not merely of genealogical, but of real historical importance. Mr. Page's preface, which is of considerable length, deals with the whole question of alien immigration in the sixteenth century, and brings out some novel and highly interesting conclusions. The large proportion of aliens in the population of London and of other industrial centres at the time is—though imperfectly appreciated—no new discovery; but the dread of the Government as to the loyalty of aliens from countries whose rulers were hostile to England, and the influence of commerce, irrespective of religion, on the great immigration into England, are among the practically new points that Mr. Page brings out and establishes by satisfactory evidence. At the same time, we would lay stress on the very imperfect character of the records here printed as bases for generalization. They obviously relate only to a most limited class; they appear to omit the bulk of those who fled into England "for conscience' sake"; and they include a number of English men and women who obtained Acts of Naturalization, or took out letters of denization, *cavendi causa*, to remove the taint of birth or even residence abroad. Mr. Page traces the history of his subject from the fourteenth century, and shows that aliens, so long as they remained such, were not only incapacitated from holding lands, and hampered in their trade, but were also liable to pay double taxes. This last disability has enabled him to make excellent use of the subsidy rolls for tracing aliens. It was with the accession of the house of York that the great inrush of foreigners began, and an Act, which was repeatedly invoked in later days, was passed under Richard III. to hamper them in their trade. Mr. Page attaches importance to their evasion of such restrictions by settling in ecclesiastical "liberties" and similar privileged places. We wish that we had space to quote his remarks on the superiority under the Tudors of foreign skilled labour, and the great demand for it consequent on the increasing wealth of the country. It would lead us too far afield to speculate on the decadence of artistic skill in England, and to consider how far it was associated with the rise of commercial wealth and the growing passion for gain; but we would insist that insular prejudice, aggravated by the coming of aliens, at first solely as competitors in trade and crafts, raised a feeling against them so strong that even the later religious sympathy was never able to remove it, and the Crown, as Mr. Page reminds us, had to protect the foreigners throughout against native opposition. The real marvel to us is that between this standing jealousy, the occasional panics of the Government itself, and the ever-present danger of reaction and religious persecution, the aliens clung so steadfastly to the land of their exile and contrived to prosper so well.

The policy of the Crown, Mr. Page holds, was to encourage the concourse of foreigners in time of peace for purposes of taxation, while appeasing native discontent by Acts of Parliament which hampered them more in form than in fact. Sometimes, as on Evil May Day (1517), the populace became uncontrollable, and the attitude of the Crown then reminds us of its position towards the Jews a few centuries earlier. Already in 1540 it might be said, according to Mr. Page, from the subsidy rolls, "that a third of the population in London was alien, and these were nearly all handicraftsmen." Even the Crown took alarm at this, and began to enforce denization and discourage further immigration. But the religious factor soon came into play, and by 1551 there were in London 40,000 strangers, "besides women and children, for the most part heretics, fled out of other countries." Indeed, from Italy and Spain there poured in refugees. Even so late as 1586 the London apprentices were still conspiring against the Protestant exiles, but the great inrush was then over. We must briefly quote Mr. Page's interesting conclusions:—

"Some of the strangers in London became affected by the reformed doctrines, not long after Luther had proclaimed his opinions to the world, but to the majority of the foreigners the Reformation in England was of no more moment than it was to the natives. . . . When augmented, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, by religious refugees, who would naturally be more zealous and particular as to their liturgy and doctrines, foreign churches and services were established."

A valuable feature of this volume is the appendix to the preface, analyzing the trades and occupations chiefly pursued by the aliens. This positively teems with information, and ought to be carefully studied by social historians and chroniclers of art. The entries also on the denization rolls are often aptly annotated, and the labour bestowed on the whole work deserves unstinted praise. The energy and industry that distinguished the Huguenots undoubtedly characterize the society that their descendants have founded.

*The Registers of St. Paul's, Canterbury.* By J. M. Cowper. (Canterbury, Cross & Jackman.)—In a few words of dignified regret, Mr. Cowper alludes in his preface to the close, with this his sixth volume, of the series of Canterbury registers that he has most ably edited. No town surely could show so large a proportion of its parish registers in print as does Canterbury, with six out of fifteen; and though Mr. Cowper regrets that he has not published more, we would rather congratulate him on having accomplished so much. This is not a register offering features of special interest, but, as in its predecessors, there will be found in it several refugee names. "De-flo, alias Foote, a Frenchman," is a curious form, and this name also occurs as "De Foote." Mr. Cowper notes, as before, the unusual Christian names, among which is "Hannah Statira" (Anastasia). He has again collated the registers with the bishops' transcripts throughout, and has compiled an admirable index of more than eighty pages. A curious seventeenth century map of Canterbury, found among the parish papers, forms the frontispiece to the volume.

#### FRENCH LITERATURE.

M. MELCHIOR DE VOGÜÉ must have been born an Academician, and we should not be surprised to hear that, instead of a "strawberry mark," nature had somewhere impressed *palme vertes* on him. But he is an Academician of the lighter kind, and the contents of his new volume, *Heures d'Histoire* (Paris, Colin), are readable without the slightest difficulty. We cannot, indeed, say that they are very ambitious or that they have much element of permanence. Almost all are reviews—not, indeed, reviews of the mere *compte-rendu* kind, but definitely suggested by, and mainly concerning themselves with, current



literature. The most ambitious is the last, 'L'Heure présente,' which was written at the beginning of the Panama scandal, and endeavours to extract as much consolation as may be from the idea that the situation is very much like that of 1847. We should not, if we were Frenchmen, accept that omen with much alacrity. Another, 'Le Testament de Sylvanus,' is a kind of tale shadowing forth the thoughts of a person who lived when paganism was just giving way to Christianity, and not much more successful than most of the attempts to deal with that difficult period. Of the rest, the first deals in a bare thirty pages with a *pot-pourri* of authors and books ranging from Count Tolstoi to M. Rod, and from Dr. Ibsen to M. Darmesteter, with some half dozen others. Better planned and proportioned are two which follow on Lamartine and Chateaubriand. The former confesses a good deal while pleading still more; the latter is happy and somewhat novel in holding out Chateaubriand as 'l'homme du désir,' though it masks the terrible alloy of pose and sham which was associated in his nature with the quest after the ideal. M. Renan is noticed with a kindly regret; 'La Débâcle' with a creditable freedom from the excessive chauvinism which marked some French criticism of that remarkable book. The recent memoirs of Hyde de Neuville supply what some would unkindly call padding; but 'Images romaines' has more substance and more freshness. Perhaps the chief merit of the book is that, as most of its contents seem to have been written pretty recently, it supplies a conspectus of the moment, literary and political, in France as it appeared to a man of ability and position who wields the pen with skill.

ALTHOUGH there are a few dissentient voices, there are but a few about Madame de La Fayette's *Princesse de Clèves*, a translation of which, by Mr. T. S. Perry, very prettily printed and bound, with the late Jules Garnier's illustrations, has been issued in two volumes by Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. It is admitted that the interest of the book is largely historic; but all save the few dissentients just referred to insist that the actual intrinsic attraction is not small, while the very dissentients themselves do not question the historic importance. Most critics see in it the first modern novel, properly so called, in European literature; all admit it as the first manifesto of that school of sentiment or "sensibility" which, with ever-increasing power, dominated the late seventeenth century and the whole of the eighteenth. We range ourselves on the side of those who accord intrinsic as well as historic interest to it. Of the elegance of the present issue (putting the usual eyesores of the wrong division and spelling of words aside) there can be no doubt. A malicious critic might, indeed, ask Mr. Perry how he reconciles his statement that Madame de La Fayette "had never been beautiful" with his frontispiece, which represents her as of almost ideal loveliness; but this is certainly much better than promising us a beauty and giving us a fright. In other respects Mr. Perry is the most modest and unassuming of translators, for he is a translator not merely in his text, but in his preface also, going for the latter to M. Anatole France. He could not have gone to a better person if he did not feel equal to the task of introduction himself; but for our part we think that a translator should always if possible do the ushering himself, or at least procure some one of his own speech to do it. The actual version is good enough, if not exactly very good. Mr. Perry seems to have been a little afraid of that breaking up of sentences wherein lies the central secret of translation which is to be neither unfaithful nor ungainly; and he has sometimes chosen awkward locutions, as "Crown Princess"—a title that never was French, and introduces a wrong note. But his translation is very far superior to ordinary work of the kind, and if there are any posi-

tive errors in it, we have not come across them.

THE 'Lettres portugaises'—of which Mr. Edgar Prestage has just executed a good translation under the title of *The Letters of a Portuguese Nun* (Nutt), publishing with it, in a very pretty volume, the original French text, an introduction, and a rare early verse translation into English—have been famous in their kind from the very moment when, more than two centuries ago, they appeared, no one quite knows how. Marianna Alcoforado, if this were she (for the matter, though practically, cannot be said to be absolutely certain), has, indeed, rivals in Mlle. Aïssé and in Mlle. de Lespinasse; and we are not sure that the last named is not the greatest of the three. But both M. de Ferriol's slave and M. de Guibert's mistress had Marianna before them as an example. Mr. Prestage in his introduction has, critically speaking, put himself very much into the hands of Sainte-Beuve and of Senhor Cordeiro; and we are not entirely satisfied that he is right in making the second and fourth letters change places, in accordance with the dictum of the Portuguese scholar. But, on the whole, Mr. Prestage could not have better authorities. His own translation is, as we have said, good, and though no original but the French exists, his knowledge of the language in which Marianna unquestionably wrote has probably assisted him in making good English of a text which scholars in both French and Portuguese declare to be as much Lusitanian in idiom as Gallic in vocabulary. We are not ourselves quite certain that Guilleragues, or whoever the original translator was, performed his task with absolute scrupulousness. There is one passage, for instance—a rather forced and irrelevant laudation of Louis XIV. in the fourth (second as here printed) letter—which smacks desperately of the French literary hack of the time, and does not at all savour of a lovesick Portuguese girl. But beyond all question the bulk of the text is genuine. Only a perfectly simple passion or a great genius could have produced it, and though Claude Barbin, its publisher, certainly had more than one great genius among his authors, they were not hacks of all work. Mr. Prestage has given a good account of Marianna (who seems to have experienced no temporal inconveniences from her escapade, and died long afterwards at eighty-three) as well as of her lover Chamilly, a person whose luck, in love, in war, and in other things, appears to have been rather disproportioned to his merits. The verse version above referred to is very quaint and queer. Its extreme simplicity and its lack of art sometimes render the original not ill; while at other times they make the writer boldly plunge into such unimaginable bathos as

I'm sure I could not so hard-hearted be  
To treat another as you've treated me,

and

My love for you I don't at all repent;  
That you've seduced me I am well content.

Students of Dryden will not mistake the model of this, and, indeed, much of the version reads like a burlesque of the style of the "heroic" plays.

It would not be exceedingly difficult to find things to say against the book entitled *Le Crépuscule: Propos du Soir*, which M. Maxime du Camp has lately published (Paris, Hachette & Co.). From the point of view of matter, it is, perhaps, a little too elaborately reasonable and benevolent, while from the point of view of form it may be accused of being an essay spread out into a book, and not a very short one. At the same time, it is no doubt something of a feather in a septuagenarian's cap to be able to regard the world and its ways with so little acerbity and so much tolerance as M. du Camp shows. It is true that he has not quite succeeded (to use a double play on words) in "choking down the old man." But he has done this to a very considerable degree, and

appears to regard the generation which is not his, which is not even the immediate successor of his, with some curiosity, with no very warm admiration, but with a great deal of philosophy and an abundant remembrance of the fact that all things pass, and of the other fact that nothing is so bad as it looks. Still, we are not sure that M. du Camp is not strongest when he gives way to a little carping. We have not found a stronger sentence in his book than this: "Les républicains croient à la République, mais ne croient pas aux républicains; les monarchistes croient à la Royauté, mais ne croient pas aux royalistes." It is as sharp as it is strong, and few who have studied recent French history will deny its truth as well as strength and sharpness. But this is not M. du Camp's general tone. As a rule, he surveys the century as one who has seen three-quarters of it, and does not find one quarter much worse or much better than the others—a conclusion in which, no doubt, there is a very great deal of sense and truth.

It would have seemed strange to every one who knows M. Alfred Fouillée's other work if he had failed to write a good book on *Descartes* (Paris, Hachette) for the series of "Les Grands Écrivains Français"; and he has not failed to do this. If old students and old lovers of "the bold soldier of Touraine" are in any way dissatisfied with this sketch of him, it will certainly not be because M. Fouillée has not done justice to their hero. We think, indeed, better of Descartes's style than M. Fouillée does; and we suspect that the great authority of M. Brunière (whose one little weakness is his refusal to acknowledge perfection in anything before or in anything after the strictest limits of the *grand siècle*) has led him astray here. But we acquiesce fully in his preliminary vindication of Descartes's primacy as regards Bacon and others in the strictly philosophical point of view; we acknowledge with pleasure the accuracy and completeness of his exposition of Cartesianism; and we note with particular satisfaction the fairness of his summaries of the position and achievements of other philosophers whom he finds it necessary to contrast with Descartes. The only doubt we have is whether he might not have made his book more attractive to those for whom it is *ex hypothesi* principally designed—that is to say, for general readers. Although it is impossible to make very much, he might, perhaps, have made a little more of the biography; and though nothing is less desirable than flashy popular treatment of abstruse themes, he might, we think, have set the whole "Cartesian revolution" in a more taking, and yet not a more misleading light for the man who runs. However, this must be very much a matter of impression and opinion. In less doubtful regions we have little but praise for a solid and lucid work on a subject of the highest importance.

#### NEW DICTIONARIES.

THE name of Michaelis is rightly held in esteem by students of the Romance languages, and therefore the two volumes of the *New Dictionary of the Portuguese and English Languages*, which M. H. Michaelis has compiled, will be opened with a strong prepossession in their favour; but scholars will be a little disappointed to find that it is not a scientific lexicon dealing with the philology and literature of the language, only "a dictionary up to date," giving "colloquial, industrial, and scientific terms," and intended for those who learn Portuguese for the purposes of trade, and not for the philologist. Although the names of Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall appear on the title-page, the book is really a speculation of M. Brockhaus's, and is an offshoot of a series of dictionaries he is issuing at Leipzig, mainly for the use of German merchants. Yet, in spite of its aims being commercial rather than literary, so bad are our existing Anglo-Portuguese

dictionaries that this will be found a decided improvement on them. The compiler has done his work intelligently and carefully so far as the Portuguese is concerned, and has enjoyed the help of his famous sister Madame Michaelis de Vasconcellos. Too much has been sacrificed, however, to the publisher's demand for brevity. The articles are sometimes unduly huddled up, and the hasty reader may conclude, for instance, that "nora," a water-wheel, and "nora," a daughter-in-law, are one and the same word. The English is not nearly so good as the Portuguese. Words, for instance, like "disception," "humine," which still survive in dictionaries made in Germany, are inserted. Names of towns and countries should have been taken out of the body of the work and placed at the end of each volume, while obsolete spellings like "Lions" for *Lyons* ought to have been avoided in a lexicon that aims at being modern, and a list of Christian names might have been supplied with advantage.

We have received the second edition of the late Prof. Wortabet's *Arabic-English Dictionary* (Luzac & Co.), a rough-and-ready, but by no means undeserving publication introduced into the schools of the Department of Public Instruction in Egypt during the lifetime of the late Khedive. It is no easy matter to condense an English-Arabic or Arabic-English dictionary, so as to render it at once portable and useful; unless, indeed, the compiler confine his attention to the vulgar colloquial form of speech, and eliminate or neglect classical language and idioms as well as grammatical method. A fairly successful attempt in this direction was made by Prof. Salmoné about three years ago (see *Athenæum*, March 15th, 1890), when the author, strictly adhering to the classical and grammatical programme, so arranged his Arabic-English dictionary as to make the English-Arabic section a light 8vo. volume not containing 200 pages. But words were replaced by references; and references take up time, and necessitate the exercise of more than ordinary knowledge, patience, and ingenuity. It was therefore held that, although the work was learned and praiseworthy, there was but little hope, in the limited range of Oriental study, of its becoming popular. The volume under notice is intended, apparently, "to supply the want, long felt by many, of an accurate Arabic-English dictionary which shall contain, within a moderate compass, the words most in use among Arabic classical writers; and which can be procured at a reasonable price." To the first edition, published in Cairo in 1888, a supplement of words in use in Egypt, "including some of the most useful technical terms employed by the Government Departments," was appended. The second edition has been enlarged by more than 8,000 new words. Undoubtedly the book will have its value to Arab-speaking students who seek to acquire a knowledge of English. To Englishmen studying Arabic it will only be useful when a foundation of book acquaintance with Arabic has been already laid. In fact, the manner of the whole publication is contrary to Western practice. All reading is from right to left, whether pages or lines be in question; the end of the volume is its beginning; and in many cases the roots of words must be sought by the inquirer rather than the words themselves. We have used the term "rough-and-ready"; this applies to the typography, verbal arrangement, and general outward appearance. So little does it imply condemnation that we do not hesitate to give Mr. Wortabet's book the preference over one or more of the later and sightlier Arabic dictionaries issued by London publishers to which, in bulk and character, it may reasonably be compared.

*Tesoro de Voces y Provincialismos Hispano-Americanos*. Publicado por C. Lentzner. Vol. I. Part I. (Williams & Norgate.)—A good deal has

been done of late to elucidate the Spanish language as spoken in South America. Some ten years ago Don Juan de Arona, a poet well known at Lima, published a 'Diccionario de Peruanismos,' and Signor Cuervo, the author of the monumental dictionary of 'Construccion y Regimen de la Lengua Castellana,' has also distinguished himself in the same field of research; while Prof. Schuchardt, of Gratz, has elucidated the Creole dialects. Prefixed to the work before us is a translation of an excellent essay, contributed to the memoirs of the Société de Linguistique de Paris by M. Maspero, on the deviations of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo from the pronunciation of the mother country. These are numerous and striking. As to the language itself, it has been, as was to be expected, invaded by a number of Indian words, and also a certain amount of slang has been developed; and in the Argentina the large number of Italian immigrants has exercised considerable effect. The first part of Dr. Lentzner's dictionary contains the beginning of a vocabulary 'Rioplatense,' by Señor D. Granada, which reaches only down to the end of C. It, however, sufficiently illustrates what has been said. The first word entered is "abati," a Guarani word for maize, which occurs, it seems, in the diaries and letters of the early explorers; and almost next to it comes "abombarse," which seems to be a bit of slang used pretty nearly all over Spanish America, and coined probably from the Spanish *bomba* or the adjective *bombo*. We trust Dr. Lentzner may continue this useful publication.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*A History of Marlborough College*. By A. G. Bradley, A. C. Champneys, and J. W. Baines. (Murray.)—*The Early Days of Marlborough College*. By Edward Lockwood. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—The complacency which is almost inevitably apparent in a history by former pupils of their old school is always pardonable, and is the more so in the instance before us when it is remembered what a comparatively short time Marlborough has been founded, what almost insuperable difficulties it had to contend with in the first ten years of its existence, and to what a leading position among the public schools of England it has now attained. As the authors of the 'History' point out, when Marlborough was founded it was in a great many respects an entirely new experiment in public schools, which in themselves had not anything like their present popularity, and it may with some justice claim to have considerably helped on the movement which has made a public school education almost indispensable to the sons of people of a certain station. The really interesting parts of the history of Marlborough are its almost haphazard foundation, the great rebellion, on which Archdeacon Farrar founded some of the incidents in his once popular story 'St. Winifred's,' its reduction to the verge of bankruptcy, and the heroic efforts of Dr. Cotton and his little band of masters to save the school from ruin. Though Dr. Wilkinson, the first head master, has generally received less than his due share of praise for his work at Marlborough, there is no doubt that to Dr. Cotton, aided by a patriotic council and a self-sacrificing staff of masters, is due the foundation of Marlborough's success. If for nothing else, Marlborough might well be proud to have raised the enthusiasm which prompted the men of that time to do such noble work without hope of personal reward and at personal loss. Happily most of them lived to see it in the front rank of public schools, and some were present only the other day at the public rejoicing which fitly celebrated fifty years of good work accomplished, for which they may well claim a large tribute of credit. The 'History' before us gives an interesting survey of the early history of the town of Marlborough and of the Marquis of Hertford's house, which still forms part of

the college buildings. The early struggles of the school are also well told, but the succeeding years of prosperity, as is natural, form a less exciting subject for the general reader. There are also chapters devoted to games, the rifle corps, and the natural history society. Those on games are rather too much a catalogue of successes and failures and of distinguished players, and the scoffer might be inclined to think it unfortunate that Marlborough not infrequently had the best players in a match in which they were beaten. Mr. Lockwood's book, which contains other papers besides the account of Marlborough, relates in autobiographical form the gloomiest part of Marlborough history; in fact, he seems to have carried away hardly any impression of the place except of the hardships and roughness which a boy had to undergo there in Dr. Wilkinson's time. It contains one or two good stories, but it is badly written and wanders away from the point in an aggravating manner. It is annoying, for example, to find a chapter concluded by a long quotation from some "notes" made by the author when he found a pied flycatcher's nest in Wales, or of another interrupted to describe what happened recently when he "took the chair at a lecture on bee-keeping given by the County Council at our national school." Some of the illustrations in both books are good, though in Mr. Lockwood's such pictures as those of an Andalusian quail or of an otter killing a rabbit might well be spared.

THE latest addition to the pretty "Bibliothèque de Carabas," which Mr. Nutt publishes, is a reprint of *The Secret Commonwealth of Elves, Fauns, and Fairies*, by the Rev. R. Kirk, minister of Aberfoyle (who is said to have been taken captive by the fairies), enriched with a clever gossip introduction by Mr. Andrew Lang, and some of those graceful dedicatory verses of which Mr. Lang has the secret.

THE books of reference that are upon our table are Mr. Symons's *British Rainfall for 1892* (Stanford), an admirable record of scientific work patiently pursued, in which he has Mr. Wallis's assistance (but in 1893 there would seem likely to be hardly occupation enough for both); *Low's Handbook to the Charities of London* (Low & Co.), a concise handy book; *The Nursing Directory* (Record Press), which promises to be useful; and Mr. Wellsman's *Provincial Press with Offices in London*, a list of some interest.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have reprinted *The Witch of Prague*, Mr. Crawford's worst story, in one volume.—The new edition of *Lorna Doone* at half-a-crown (Low & Co.) deserves to be popular; so should the similar edition of *The Return of the Native* be, issued by the same firm.—*The Heir Presumptive and the Heir Apparent*, by Mrs. Oliphant (Macmillan), appears in one neat volume.

WE have on our table the catalogues of Mr. Edwards (clearance), Mr. Maggs (three good catalogues), Messrs. Maurice & Co. (good), Mr. May (good), Mr. Sabin (highly interesting), Messrs. Sotheran (excellent); and also those of Mr. Lowe of Birmingham, Messrs. George's Sons (natural science) of Bristol, Mr. Wild of Burnley, Mr. Jefferies of Clevedon, Mr. Teal of Halifax, and Mr. Pollard of Truro.

WE have also on our table *The Way about Warwickshire*, by W. A. Bettesworth (Iliffe & Son),—*Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court*, by E. Law (C. Smith & Son),—*The Carpenter and Joiner*, edited by R. S. Burn (Ward & Lock),—*New Testament Difficulties*, by the Rev. A. F. W. Ingram (S.P.C.K.),—*L'Évangile et l'Apocalypse de Pierre*, by A. Lods (Paris, Leroux),—and *Jesu Verkündigung und Lehre vom Reiche Gottes*, Part I., by Dr. G. Schnedermann (Leipzig, Deichert). Among New Editions we have *Origin of the Greek, Latin, and Gothic Roots*, by J. Byrne (Kegan Paul),—*First Steps in Philosophy*, by W. M. Salter (Sonnenschein),



*Tennyson's Life and Poetry*, by E. Parsons (Chicago, the Author). — *An Introduction to Scientific Chemistry*, by F. S. Barff (Newmann). — *The G.E.R. Company's Tourist Guide to the Continent*, edited by Percy Lindley (No. 30, Fleet Street). — *Misogyny and the Maiden*, by P. Cushing (Griffith & Farran). — and *Soapey Sponge's Sporting Tour* (Routledge).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Fry's (J. H.) *The Church of England ever a True Branch of the Catholic Church*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

## Poetry.

Brontë's (Charlotte, Emily, and Anne) *Poems*, with Cottage Poems by P. Brontë, 12mo. 2/6 net.  
Law's (J. D.) *Dreams o' Hame*, and other Scotch Poems, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Roberts's (G. G. D.) *Songs of the Common Day*, and *An Ode for the Shelley Centenary*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

## History and Biography.

Harrison's (W.) *Memorable Edinburgh Houses*, cr. 8vo. 3/6

## Geography and Travel.

Robottom's (A.) *Travels in Search of New Trade Products*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 net.

## Philology.

Jaschke's (R.) *English-German Dictionary*, to which is added a German-English Vocabulary, 32mo. 2/6 cl.

## Science.

Dunn's (S. T.) *Flora of South-West Surrey*, cr. 8vo. 3/ net.  
Grimshaw's (R.) *The Locomotive Catechism*, cr. 8vo. 1/6 cl.  
Lesling's (F. Levinson) *Tables for the Determination of the Rock-Forming Minerals*, tr. by J. W. Gregory, 4/6 net.  
Liddell's (J.) *The Mineral Waters of Harrogate*, 2/ net.  
Lucas's (W. J.) *The Book of British Butterflies*, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
Montague's (Major-General W. E.) *Military Topography*, 5/ Prece (W. H.) and Stubbs's (A. J.) *Manual of Telephony*, cr. 8vo. 15/ cl.

## General Literature.

Brontë's (C.) *The Professor*, illustrated, 12mo. 2/6 net.  
Collier's (W. F.) *Tales of Old English Life*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Donovan's (D.) *From Clue to Capture, Detective Stories*, 3/6  
Edgeworth's (M.) *Belinda*, 2 vols. 12mo. 5/ net.  
Farjeon's (B. L.) *The Last Tenant*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.; *The March of Fate*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Fenn's (G. M.) *Blue-Jackets*, or *the Log of the Teaser*, 5/ cl.  
Fergusson's (R. M.) *My Village*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Fielding's (H.) *Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, edited by G. Saintsbury, 2 vols. 12mo. 5/ net.  
Grant's (Mrs. G. F.) *The Boys of Penrobin*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Jeffries's (R.) *Wood Magic*, a Fable, cr. 8vo. 3/6. (Silver Library.)  
Joelynn's (Mrs. R.) *The Criton Hunt Mystery*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 ds.  
Middleton's (C.) *Innes of Blairavon*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Milman's (H.) *Esther's Shrine*, a Character Sketch, 3/6 cl.  
Ogden's (R.) *A Loyal Little Red-Coat*, imp. 18mo. 6/ cl.  
Parr's (Mrs.) *Can This be Love?* a Novel, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Speight's (T. W.) *The Loudwater Tragedy*, 12mo. 2/6 ds.  
*Treasury of Pleasure Books for the Young*, imp. 16mo. 3/6 cl.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Battandier (A.) : *Le Cardinal Pitra*, 15fr.  
Girard (H.) et Garraldi (M.) : *Les Messies esséniens et l'Eglise orthodoxe*, 3fr. 50.

## Fine Art.

Carnet de Chasse, illustré par W. Crommelin, 15fr.  
Draut (J.) : *Le Carnet d'un Réserviste*, 3fr.  
Moreau (A.) : *Les Moreau*, 4fr. 50.  
*Peintres de Genre contemporains*, 2 parts, 6fr.

## History and Biography.

Graslier (L.) : *Mémoires de l'Adjudant-Général Jean Landrien*, 1795-1797, Vol. 1, 7fr. 50.  
Lacroix (C.) : *Chefs-d'œuvre de l'Eloquence parlementaire*, 1789-1792, 3fr. 50.

## Geography and Travel.

Nicolas (A.) : *En Bretagne*, 3fr. 50.

## Philology.

*Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*, Vol. 8, Part 3, 6fr.

## Science.

Charcot, Bouchard, et Brissaud : *Traité de Médecine*, Vol. 5, 20fr.

## General Literature.

Boell (P.) : *Les Scandales du Quai d'Orsay*, 2fr.  
Cahun (L.) : *La Tueuse*, 3fr. 50.  
Gautier (J.) : *Le Dragon Impérial*, 3fr. 50.  
Lima (M.) : *La Fédération ibérique*, 4fr.  
Trousseau (C.) : *Cœur fermé*, 3fr. 50.  
Wolowski (A. L.) : *Une Page d'Histoire*, 3fr. 50.

## PROF. DOWDEN'S EDITION OF WORDSWORTH.

Dublin, August 12, 1893.

I THANK my reviewer in the *Athenæum* for a most generous recognition of such merits as my edition of Wordsworth's 'Poetical Works' may possess, and for several valuable suggestions and corrections. I did not reprint the "Advertisement" to 'Lyrical Ballads,' 1798, because, following Wordsworth's last edition, I gave the preface to 'Lyrical Ballads' in its final form. Had I reprinted earlier forms, the preface of 1800, as differing from that of 1802 and of 1805, might also have claimed a place. The reviewer

regrets my omission of Wordsworth's "note (1798) on 'The Thorn.'" No such note, as far as I am aware, exists; but I reprint the note of the editions of 1800-1805. The reviewer also speaks of the omission of "the interesting notes to 'Peter Bell,' 1819 and 1820." There are only two notes—one on the word "potter," which Wordsworth retained, and which I give; the other ("The notion is very general, that the Cross on the back and shoulders of this Animal has the origin here alluded to") was omitted by Wordsworth, and is omitted by me. The poem "Yes, it was the mountain echo," is named 'The Echo,' not in the edition of 1815, but in the edition of 1820 (top of p. 237, vol. ii.). I cannot find that I have omitted anything from the Fenwick note to the 'Peele Castle' poem. As to the date of publication of 'Love Lies Bleeding,' I repeated an error of Prof. Knight's, to which I had called attention in a review printed ten years since; and as to "Why art thou silent?" I forgot the letter of Sir Henry Taylor, which I myself first made public. I am thankful to the reviewer for reminding me of such lapses of memory. I should be glad to know whether Christopher Wordsworth or Edward Quillinan was Wordsworth's assistant in the 'Installation Ode,' 1847. Mr. Aubrey de Vere says Quillinan, and gives Miss Fenwick as his authority. Can the point be now determined?

Mr. Gosse has published an interesting article on the parodies of 'Peter Bell.' I lately obtained a parody of 'The Waggoner,' which seems to be unknown to Wordsworth students, and the author of which I cannot discover—"The Battered Tar, or, the Waggoner's Companion. A Poem, with Sonnets," &c., no date, J. Johnston and other publishers, 8vo., pp. 39. 'The Battered Tar' is mockingly dedicated to Southey. Even as a parody it is of poor quality. The sonnets are four in number—'Written on a View of Cockermouth,' 'To my Friend, Mr. Coleridge,' a political sonnet, and 'To an Encampment of Gipsies.' The slender volume closes with 'The Midshipman's Petition,' in eleven stanzas. The sonnet to Coleridge opens thus:—

Coleridge! when your dose of opium take,  
And Southey drinks his sack, a happy fellow,  
And I imbibe my water from the lake  
Though now with better stuff I might get mellow,  
There are who think us of the favoured train,  
To whom a sort of inspiration's given,  
While others with malevolence maintain  
That fools are always favourites of Heaven.

It would be of a little interest to Wordsworth scholars if the author of this poor pamphlet in verse could be ascertained.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

St. John's College, Cambridge, August 14, 1893.

In the interesting notice of the above edition which appears in the *Athenæum* for August 12th the reviewer observes:—

"We should have liked to have had.....the name of the Greek poet the allusion to whom in 'Afterthought' Wordsworth believed would be 'obvious to the classical reader.'"

May I be allowed to write from Wordsworth's college to say that the poet in question is Moschus? A single line in the above poem (the last of the "Duddon Sonnets"),

While we, the brave, the mighty, and the wise,  
is a reminiscence of a line in a well-known passage in the 'Lament for Bion,' l. 103:—

ἄμμε δ', οἱ μεγάλοι καὶ καρτεροὶ ἢ σοφοὶ ἄνδρες.

J. E. SANDYS.

\* \* 1. We still think Prof. Dowden should have reprinted the "Advertisement" to the 'Lyrical Ballads' of 1798, for it is quite distinct from the "Prefaces" of 1800, &c., and possessed of an independent interest. In the introduction to his verbatim reprint of the volume of 1798, Prof. Dowden goes quite as far as is permissible when he calls the "Advertisement" the "germ of Wordsworth's celebrated Preface to 'Lyrical Ballads.'"

2. What we (rather loosely, perhaps) designated as Wordsworth's "note (1798) on 'The Thorn'" is the remark on the poem contained in the "Advertisement." It is to all intents and purposes a "note," though not printed in the usual place.

3. The note to 'Peter Bell' which Prof. Dowden acknowledges to have omitted with intention is one of those to which we alluded. The other is one which seems to have escaped his notice. It is to be found in ed. 1820, ii. 347:—

"Page 334, line 9:

By an immeasurable stream.

I cannot suffer this line to pass, without noticing that it was suggested by Mr. Haydon's noble Picture of Christ's Entry into Jerusalem."

Both notes were certainly omitted by Wordsworth from later editions, but that fact does not deprive them of their interest. Had Prof. Dowden ignored all the notes that Wordsworth omitted, the value of his edition would have been greatly impaired. Notes inserted and then abandoned by the poet stand on a footing similar to, if not quite the same as, various readings of the poems; but even should this opinion not be shared by Prof. Dowden, he will, perhaps, allow that the particular notes in question had some claim to preservation for their intrinsic interpretative value.

4. It is quite true that the words "The Echo" are to be found at the reference given by Prof. Dowden—but not as constituting a title to the poem. They are merely used as a head-line or page-heading, for the poem is entered in the list of "Contents" by an abbreviation of its first line. If this head-line is to be accepted as conferring a title on a poem, Prof. Dowden would have to be censured for omitting to note other similar instances which occur in the same volume. But such a censure would be unjust. The poem now known as the 'Vernal Ode' had (in 1820) for title simply 'Ode'; it was entered among the "Contents" by an abbreviation of its first line, and the head-line was "Vernal Ode." In his note on the poem Prof. Dowden properly calls the name 'Vernal Ode' in ed. 1820 not a "title," but "a page-heading." The words "The Echo" were nothing more. In ed. 1820 the lines beginning "Three years she grew in sun and shower" had no title, but had "Lucy" for page-heading (ii. 136). "I wandered lonely as a cloud" had no title, but it was called "Daffodils" on the page-heading (ii. 152). Neither of these two instances of the adoption of short names to serve a temporary purpose has been noticed by Prof. Dowden, though they stand on exactly the same footing as "The Echo."

5. If Prof. Dowden will refer to the only authoritative text for the Fenwick notes—that printed in Mr. Grosart's 'Prose Works of William Wordsworth'—he will find that we are right. The words omitted are few and unimportant enough, but they are characteristic. The note relates how the copy of the picture of Peele Castle presented by Sir George Beaumont to Mrs. Wordsworth was reclaimed by his widow and given to Sir Uvedale Price, "in whose house at Foxley," says Wordsworth, "I have seen it—rather grudgingly, I own" ('Prose Works,' iii. 88). The words here italicized are those omitted by Prof. Dowden. He is not, we grant, alone in making the omission, a reason for which may have existed, or have been fancied, when the Fenwick notes were first given to the world in 1857.

We regret to be unable to throw any light on either of the points raised by Prof. Dowden. As regards the 'Installation Ode,' it is not likely enough that Wordsworth received aid from both nephew and son-in-law? As regards 'The Battered Tar,' Prof. Dowden is almost too complimentary in calling it a "poor parody," for its badness, both as verse and as caricature, is hardly to be measured

The only value of the pamphlet lies in its extreme (but not excessive) rarity, and in its furnishing evidence of the derision which Wordsworth had to undergo from the large section of the public which was blind to everything in his works but their naïvetés. Can Prof. Dowden tell us anything of an earlier attack which caused Southey much concern on Wordsworth's account—"Mr. French's squib upon Wordsworth," mentioned in a letter from Southey to Miss Seward, July 4th, 1808, printed from the original in Knight's 'Life,' ii. 98? It seems to have given Wordsworth much pain, and to have induced him to delay the publication of 'The White Doe of Rylstone.'

#### LORD CLIVE AND THE 'NORTH BRITON': JOHN WILKES'S ARREST.

SOME months ago a friendly bookseller placed before me a dusty brown-paper parcel, with the inquiry would I like to add that to my Wilkes collection. A very brief examination of its contents enabled me to say Yes, and on the payment of a modest sum I became the possessor of an autograph letter of John Wilkes to the Speaker of the House of Commons, with an accompanying medical certificate; two memoranda in the handwriting of Sir John Cust, the then Speaker of the House, one of them signed; and a MS. 'State of Facts relative to Mr. Wilkes,' extending over twelve sheets of foolscap, and evidently prepared for official use during the parliamentary investigation and debate which resulted in the expulsion of Wilkes for writing and publishing the *North Briton*, No. 45. These documents do not add anything very material to our knowledge, and, of course, relate only to the earlier stages of the long political struggle in which John Wilkes was the central figure; but they supply a few details of interest, which, I think, have hitherto escaped notice.

One of the first persons arrested under the "general warrant" was, as everybody knows, George Kearsley, the publisher, and his examination before the Earls of Halifax and Egremont was included in the papers laid on the table of the House of Commons at the commencement of the session (November 15th, 1763); but I think it is safe to say it has never been printed. If it had been, there is one curious paragraph in it which would not have escaped comment, as it connects Lord Clive with the *North Briton*, though not with the notorious No. 45. The passage is as follows:—

"Being shown a letter from Charles Churchill to the examinant, desiring he would get in the few straggling *North Britons*, and deliver the whole impression to the bearer, he says that the *North Briton* therein mentioned was about the India Company, and the same was at the desire of Lord Clive, and accordingly he delivered the whole impression to a person who came in Lord Clive's chariot."

The number referred to is evidently that included in the collected editions as "*A North Briton Extraordinary*," which was printed, but never published.....Thursday, April 7, 1763." The long letter which forms the bulk of the paper deals with the communications between the East India Company and Lord Egremont as to the proposed restitution of the French possessions in the East Indies on the conclusion of peace, and is signed "A Proprietor," who, it seems not unreasonable, in the light of Kearsley's statement, to infer, was Lord Clive. It embodies his views, and was avowedly intended to influence the annual election of directors on the 13th of April. Why the paper was suppressed is not clear.\* Possibly the impending resignation of Lord Bute, which was known in high political circles some days before the 8th of April, when it took place, may have been the reason. It may be worth noting that

in the ordinary octavo edition of the *North Briton*, and in Bingley's folio reprint, the *North Briton Extraordinary* referred to ends with the signature; but in the very rare and suppressed third volume of the edition, which was printed by Wilkes at his private press, the letter is followed by a few lines in which another paper on the same subject is promised for Saturday (April 9th). The next issue, however, was the celebrated No. 45, which did not make its appearance until the 23rd.

Nathan Carrington was senior messenger, and Horace Walpole says that when the question of "general warrants" was before the House of Commons, he was under examination seven hours. "This old man," he adds, "the cleverest of all the ministers' terriers, was pleased with recounting his achievements, yet perfectly guarded and betraying nothing." His report, as given in the official document before me, is very quaint, and supplies details omitted from all the narratives that I have seen:—

"N. Carrington's information of what passed on the 29th and 30th of April, in regard to the apprehending of Mr. Wilkes, when the messengers had orders to take Mr. Wilkes betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock at night. They went immediately to Mr. Blackmore's house in Crown Street, Westminster, where Mr. Kearsley and his father were both in custody, and I believe Mr. Leach also. They were informed there that Mr. Wilkes had been there at supper with those gentlemen, and had drank several bottles of wine, and that Mr. Wilkes was very much in liquor, and swaggered and talked a great deal over his bottle how he would serve any messenger that offered to take him, with a great deal of such domineering discourse. When the messengers heard this they thought it was better to defer taking him till the next morning, and that it might be better done and more to the purpose in regard to getting at his papers, than taking him at that time of night, drunk as he was. But some people say that Mr. Wilkes was still in Mr. Blackmore's house when they came there, and did not go home from thence till afterwards, which was betwixt twelve and one o'clock—others say that if they had been ten minutes sooner they had found him in Blackmore's house. They then agreed in what manner they should proceed the next morning, which was to meet altogether in a certain place near to Wilkes's house at six o'clock in the morning, and there accordingly the three messengers took their different stations in order to watch Mr. Wilkes's coming out of his own house and then to catch him. At the lower end of the street next to Parliament Street, Blackmore was appointed to stand, and watch there if he should come down the street; at the upper end of the street next St. James's Park, Mr. Money stood to be ready for him if he had come that way; and behind Mr. Wilkes's house, betwixt that and St. Margaret's Churchyard, stood Mr. Watson. They had not been long in their stations before Mr. Money, looking down the street (the street being very long), saw a little gentleman come out of Mr. Wilkes's house and walk very fast towards Parliament Street; when he (Mr. Wilkes) came to the corner of the street, he saw Blackmore, and took him by the hand, and some words passed between them. Mr. Wilkes told him (Blackmore) he was going to a friend of his in the Temple, and bid him give his service to the gentlemen (meaning the prisoners) and that he would come and breakfast with them about nine o'clock. Upon which he went about his business without anything more material being said, and so they parted. By this time, Mr. Money came up and said, 'Mr. Blackmore, pray who was that that stood talking with you—was not it Mr. Wilkes?' Blackmore answered 'Yes.' Mr. Money then said, 'Why did you let him go? was not he the man that we came here to take?' and fell into a very great rage with Blackmore for neglecting such an opportunity. Blackmore said very coolly, there was no sort of danger, he (Wilkes) was only gone to a friend of his in the Temple, and would be back again to breakfast with the gentlemen at his house at nine o'clock. Money being greatly alarmed at this, concluded that Mr. Wilkes had made for the water side, and taken a boat to carry him off, and therefore he applied himself to all the stairs from Palace Yard down to Hungerford, making all the enquiry he could after such a person; but hearing nothing of him they waited thereabout in the Streets till betwixt nine and ten o'clock, and then they met Mr. Wilkes returning from where he had been, and then stepping up to him, they told him that they had the Secretary of

State's warrant against him, and that he was a prisoner. After pausing a little he says to 'em, 'Come, go along with me home, and let us get some breakfast,' or words to that purpose. This was agreed to, and they went away together to Mr. Wilkes's house. He then demanded to see the warrant, and looking upon it said, 'This warrant is nothing to me, neither will I obey it,' then called for breakfast. Mr. Money, the messenger, went away with that account to my Lord Halifax, leaving Watson and Blackmore along with Mr. Wilkes. What particulars happened afterwards I have no account of worth notice; but I believe he (Mr. Wilkes) wrote a note to Mr. Churchill and sent it away, for Churchill soon came there and went away again. It is imagined that he wrote more notes than one. This is the substance of what I have heard relating to this affair that can be depended upon. I find since that when he (Wilkes) said he was going to the Temple he went to Leach's in Crane Court and took some men with him and went to Balfe, the printer, lodging at the sign of the Bell in the Old Bailey, and there got a ladder from the ditch side and got in at the window and printed off some sheets from the press then standing, and then brought the press away out at the window; but in bringing the form down the ladder some of the letters were displaced and fell down into the dirt, so that the boy was obliged to wash them in a bowl of water. Mr. Wilkes as I am informed held the ladder himself."

The "little gentleman" did go to Balfe's, and one of the pages was knocked out in bringing the form down the ladder; but the ladder was not held by the "little gentleman" himself, but by Mrs. Mitchell, the daughter of Mrs. Watson, who kept the Bell alehouse.

The first memorandum in the handwriting of Sir John Cust is dated "Downing Street, April 30th, 1763," and reads as follows:—

"Edward Weston, Esq., came to me this day from the Earls of Halifax and Egremont, his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and acquainted me that full proof had been made that Mr. Wilkes, a member of the House of Commons, was author of a libel called the *North Briton*, published on Saturday, April 23rd, and that he had carried the said libel to the press in order to be printed; that he had refused to make any answers touching the said libel, and that he was committed to the Tower, the offence being a breach of the peace to which privilege of Parliament did not extend. Mr. Weston further told me, by order of the Secretaries of State, that if the Parliament had been sitting his Majesty would have immediately acquainted the House of Commons with Mr. Wilkes's commitment, and Mr. Weston added that he was fully persuaded that the King would send a message to that purpose on the first day of next session, but that in the mean time he was ordered to acquaint me with what had been done. To this I answered that I was very sensible of his Majesty's tender regard for the privileges of the House of Commons, which I conceived did not extend to a breach of the peace, and that I hoped such a message as Mr. Weston mentioned would be sent to the House on the first day of next session."

"JOHN CUST."

The unsigned memorandum, also in Sir John Cust's handwriting, occupies nearly three pages of foolscap. It bears date November 9th, 1763, and is a *précis* of a conversation between him and Mr. Wilkes on the question of privilege, and Wilkes's desire to secure precedence over all other business for a statement of his case to the House of Commons when the session opened. The letter (dated February 5th, 1764) from Wilkes to Sir John Cust, and the medical certificate enclosed, were published by Wilkes himself, and have been repeatedly reprinted.

J. T. Y.

#### ARCHBISHOP MAGEE.

In the *Athenæum* of April 30th, 1892, you thus referred to an article on Archbishop Magee in the current number of the *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*:—

"The editor has compiled what we believe to be a complete bibliography of the writings of Dr. Magee, the late Archbishop of York, who for many years filled the see of Peterborough. It will be of signal service to any future biographer, and still more so to those interested in the religious history of the latter part of the nineteenth century."

Bearing this in mind, I have patiently looked forward for the appearance of the biography of Dr. Magee in the 'Dictionary of National Bio-

\* Almon ('Correspondence of the late John Wilkes,' 1805) says it was written "by a late director of the East India Company." From some fluctuation in the affairs of the Company it was never published.

\* How much was left by Wilkes in Blackmore's hand is not stated.

N° 3434, Aug. 19, '93

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graphy.' I must own to a feeling of disappointment on finding that advantage had not been taken of your suggestion (see vol. xxxv.), as the article in the *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* was evidently the product of much labour and research. Further disappointment is experienced from the fact that, instead of a complete bibliography being given of the archbishop's works, the sources of information end with the statement that "a full memoir is in course of preparation by the present writer." I cannot help wondering if this explains the meagreness of the present biography.

JOHN T. PAGE.

## CHAUCER'S NOTES ON HIS 'TROILUS.'

I FIND that one of the Harleian MSS. of Chaucer's 'Troilus' (No. 2392) has some very interesting marginal notes. Of these, many are mere remarks by the scribe; but there are others which were probably inspired by the author, and throw some light upon the text. In any case, they are interesting. I here notice some of the best. My references are to the lines of the Campsall MS. (Chaucer Society).

The invocation to Cleo (i.e., Clio) in book ii. is explained by Chaucer's view of her function. His note is: "Cleo—domina eloquencie."

Criseyde's lament over her helplessness, when she declares that "our punishment is that we have to drink up our own woe," in book ii. 784, is accompanied by the startling comment: "nota mendacium."

In book ii. 1238 there is an allusion to an old proverb, that light impressions soon fade. The Latin form of it is given thus:—"Leuis impressio, leuis recessio." I should like to know whence this comes.

In book iii. 15—"Ye Joves first to thilke effectes glade"—the scribe actually has the note: "Iouis: dea amoris." Of course, Chaucer meant "dea amoris" to refer to the preceding word "Ye." It is then quite right.

In iii. 933 the fact that Chaucer confused *dulcarnon* (Euclid's proposition, i. 47) with *fuga miserorum* (proposition i. 5) is clenched by the side-note: "Dulcarnon, i. fuga miserorum."

There is a most curious comment on book iii. ll. 1177-1183. When Criseyde says, "Of gilt misericorde, That is to seyn, that I foryeve all this," we are reminded that there is a text, "Beati misericordes." And when, in return, Criseyde asks that she may be forgiven, we are reminded of another text: "Petite, et accipietis," miswritten "accipitis."

In iii. 1415 the phrase "comune astrologer" is obviously borrowed from Alanus de Insulis (see my notes to the 'Parlement of Fowles'). It is interesting to see this confirmed. The side-note is: "Gallus vulgaris astrologus; Alanus de Planctu Nature." Against l. 1417 is written: "Lucifera, stella matutina." MS. Harl. 2280 has: "Lucifer, i. stella matutinalis."

In iv. 22 we might suppose that Chaucer obtained the word "Herines" from Vergil, or Ovid, or Statius. It is, therefore, curious to find that he was really thinking of Lucan. The note is: "Herine[s] furie infernales, vnde lucanus: me pronuba duxit herinis." See Lucan's 'Pharsalia,' lib. viii. 90.

L. 32 below simply means that the sun was in Leo. Accordingly, the note is "sol in leone."

In iv. 609 we are told that Fortune helps the hardy man. This is common enough; but the note "Audaces Fortuna iuvat" limits the authority to Vergil, 'Æn.' x. 284. And Chaucer quoted from memory; the right word is "Audentes."

In iv. 791 there is reference to Orpheus and Eurydice. The side-note quotes the very passage from Ovid, 'Met.' xi. 61: "Vmbra subit terras, et que loca viderat ante Cuncta recognoscit querens[que] per arua piorum [misspelt "priorum"] Invenit Erudicen cupidisque [misspelt "cupidinisque"] amplectitur vlnis Hic modo coniunctis, &c."

In iv. 836 we have a translation of Proverbs xiv. 13: "extrema gaudii luctus occupat"; of which the first three words are given in the side-note.

In iv. 1139 the reference to "Myrra" is due to Ovid, 'Met.' x. 500. Accordingly we here find: "Flet tamen, et tepide manant ex arbore gutte; Est honor et lacrimis stillataque cortice mirra."

In iv. 1505 we find the Latin form of the saying: "Non est bonum perdere substantiam propter accidens."

In v. 8 "golden-tressed Phebus" is glossed by "auricomus sol." This is from Valerius Flaccus, 'Argonaut.' iv. 92.

In v. 311 it is worth remembering that the word "urne" is so uncommon in Middle English that it had to be explained: "vrne, i. vrna."

In v. 319 "Escaphilo," of course, means Ovid's Ascalaphus ('Met.' v. 539). The side-note has: "Methamor. ij"; where "ij" or "ii" is miswritten for "u."

In v. 655 the right reading is, of course, "Lucina the clere," as in Thynne, and in a preceding passage, iv. 1591. It is remarkable that nearly all the MSS. have turned "Lucina" into "Latona." The side-note is helpful: "latona, i. luna"; it shows that the moon is the thing meant.

In v. 664 "Pheton" is due to Ovid, 'Met.' ii. The note is: "Pheton, filius solis: Methamor. 2."

In v. 1038-9 it is meant that she (Criseyde) gave Diomedes the bay steed which he (Diomedes) had once won from Troilus; as in Guido delle Colonne. Some MSS. mix up she and he. The side-note helps us: "Nota de donis c. d., i.e. Criseide Diomedei."

In v. 1107 "laurer-crowned" is Ovid's "laurigerus," 'Art. Am.' iii. 389. The side-note expressly says: "laurigerus."

In v. 1110 "Nisus douhter" is here the lark. "Nisus" is glossed "rex"; and "douhter" is glossed "alauda."

In v. 1548 "parodie" is Chaucer's extraordinary version of the unfamiliar word "periode." The side-note has "duracio." Other MSS. have the same. Two lines below, "unbodie" is explained by "decorporare"; and two lines below that, "fate" is explained by "destine."

Many more glosses occur in the MS., but I did not notice any more that have any special interest.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

## THE FRENCH JESUITS.

Annecy, August 7, 1893.

WHILE thanking you for your complimentary notice of myself and of our first volume of the 'Œuvres Complètes de S. François de Sales' in your issue of the 5th inst., I ask leave to refer briefly to certain points in your reviewer's criticism.

1. The arguments of the saint in the 'Controverses' are not "mainly historical," but, as I have said, mainly Scriptural.

2. Of his historical arguments only a relatively small number have been "superseded by the advance of critical knowledge." Say twenty out of two hundred.

3. Without questioning the general authority of my brethren of Solesmes as to the Papal Decretals, I beg to point out that I appealed to it only on the one point of the Pontifical of Damasus.

4. I reassert that the College of Clermont at the date of which I spoke (1580-1588) had a right to be considered one of the chief centres of learning at Paris. The impulse given to it by Maldonatus lasted for many years. It was only towards the close of this period that the Jesuits began to take an important part in the great movement of the time. That their action was judicious I neither aver nor deny; they suffered bitterly enough for it. Their motives, however, were conscientious; the question to

them, as to the majority of the French nation, was not political, but religious. Henry IV. came to see the uprightness of their intentions, and restored them to their former position.

5. The knowledge of Greek acquired by St. Francis de Sales at Paris was, for a young nobleman not at that time destined to the ecclesiastical state, very considerable. In any case, his college was not responsible; Greek letters flourished there; Sirmond himself was among its professors. It was the Sorbonne which, at a somewhat earlier period, had discouraged the study of Greek, on religious grounds. St. Francis did not, so to speak, "take" Greek. He gave his chief attention to divinity, on his own account.

6. The question of the authority of Mark Pattison in these matters is too large to enter upon here. I should begin by challenging some of his principal witnesses.

7. One word on a personal matter. Though of Scotch descent, I am an Englishman and a member of the English Benedictine Congregation.

DOM B. MACKEY.

\*\* The question of the influence of the Jesuits on classical scholarship is too wide a one to discuss here; but Canon Mackey can hardly deny that when their college was founded, the study of Greek literature flourished in France as in no other country, and that when Casaubon quitted Paris it was almost extinct. Henry IV. was a shrewd politician, and he found himself forced to readmit the Jesuits; but whether they promoted scholarship or not was a matter of entire indifference to him. He cared only for keeping the balance fairly even between Catholic and Huguenot, and did not concern himself further.

SIR E. HAMLEY.

THE death of Sir E. Hamley has not taken his friends by surprise, for his health had been failing for the past three years, and it has long been understood that there was slight chance of recovery. Now that he is gone his friends will realize the gap created by his decease, but it may be doubted if the general public will understand the worth of him whom they have lost. A singularly able man and highly accomplished, with wide knowledge, wide sympathies, and strong opinions of his own, he would probably have attained higher fame if he had been less versatile. He came of a fighting stock, and it was in the nature of things that he should become a soldier, and no doubt had Great Britain become involved in a European war he would have proved himself capable of leading her armies in the field. But as no such eventuality occurred he would have been held in esteem as our soundest and most brilliant writer on the art of war had he devoted himself solely to that; and probably the happiest time in his life was when his treatise on the operations of war had shown that in this country he had no equal as a writer on strategy and tactics, and he was in consequence placed at the head of the Staff College. But he was not content with limiting himself to professional studies. As a young subaltern in the Artillery he began writing stories in *Fraser*, and subsequently in *Blackwood*, to which he became a constant contributor. 'Lady Lee's Widowhood' was quite above the average of novels, and 'Mr. Dusky's Opinions on Art' was a *jeu d'esprit* so clever, and at the time it appeared so bold, that it has deservedly escaped the oblivion that usually overtakes magazine articles. Yet his success as a man of letters did him no good at the War Office, where he obtained a dangerous reputation for ability; and when he quitted the Staff College he was left without employment, and he fretted much at the inaction to which he was condemned. He was proportionately pleased when the command of a division was offered him in the Egyptian campaign. But the treatment he received after

the fighting was ended cast a gloom over his subsequent life; he entered the House of Commons too late to achieve the position he had expected, and for the last years of his life he was a disappointed man, although he had the qualities that seemed to ensure success. Not to speak of his professional talents, his literary ability was genuine, but it showed itself at its best, perhaps, when he was treating of warlike and historical themes, as in 'The War in the Crimea,' his latest publication. He was an excellent draughtsman; although essentially self-centred, an admirable actor; he was a skilful sportsman, and a man who could defy fatigue and who seemed to like hardships. Yet somehow or another, with all his endowments he saw men much his inferiors in ability outstrip him in the race, and he felt keenly that he had never attained quite the position that was his due. But the race is not always to the swift or the battle to the strong.

### Literary Gossip.

THE September number of *Blackwood* will contain a poem by Sir Walter Scott, which it is believed has been hitherto unpublished, and which, at all events, has never been included in any edition of his works.

MATTHEW ARNOLD kept up for twenty years a close correspondence with his mother, writing her long letters, telling her of all he did, saw, and read. After her death he used to write to Miss Arnold in the same full way. These letters, or at least a large portion of them, will appear in the selection from his correspondence which Mr. Russell is editing and Messrs. Macmillan are to publish.

MR. R. L. STEVENSON has been varying his labours in fiction by the composition of a history of his own family and its engineering works, which he proposes to call 'Northern Lights.' Mean time the first week in September is fixed for the publication by Messrs. Cassell of his new novel, 'Catriona,' which will bear the sub-title 'A Sequel to "Kidnapped,"' being the further Adventures of David Balfour at Home and Abroad.

THE first chapters of a new two-part novelette by Mr. Bret Harte will appear in the *Century* for September. It is entitled 'The Heir of the McHulishes,' and describes the attempt of an American syndicate to secure a Scottish estate and title.

MR. RICHARD JACKSON, of Leeds, will publish at the end of this month a work of interest to students of Yorkshire topography and archaeology, entitled 'Littondale, Past and Present,' by Archdeacon Boyd, who died recently, one of his last acts being the writing of the preface. The book will form a foolscap quarto, containing illustrations, and the impression will be limited to 250 copies, all of which will be numbered.

THE Anglo-Norman Record Society is to be the name of the society which it is proposed to found for the publication of early Norman and English cartularies, and it is hoped that the scheme may meet with sufficient support from those interested in history and genealogy to ensure its success. Mr. W. A. Lindsay ("Porteullis") is now enrolling members.

THE anniversary of Izaak Walton's birth seems to have renewed the interest appertaining to the 'Compleat Angler,' a copy

of the first edition of which has just been sold by Messrs. Pickering & Chatto for 235*l.*, the purchaser belonging to America. As a contrast to this we note that Messrs. F. Warne & Co. have issued an edition at 1*z.* 6*d.* A stained-glass window is to be placed in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, in memory of the famous fisherman.

MR. R. B. FELLOWS, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed librarian to the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The chairman, Mr. F. W. Pixley, is trying to form a good collection of books dealing with law, bookkeeping, political economy, history of industry and commerce, and general reference, in the library of the new premises of the Institute.

MR. ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, of Dunfermline, is about to issue from the press of Messrs. Constable, for private circulation only, a handsomely illustrated quarto volume on the local history of the ancient burgh of Crail in Fife. The work will be entitled 'The Churchyard Memorials of Crail'; and taking the tombstones of the old churchyard as his text, Mr. Beveridge will give a full account of the families and antiquities of the district.

THE Scottish History Society have in the press an interesting volume of miscellanies. Mr. G. F. Warner is editing, with facsimiles, the 'Library of King James VI.' from the MS. in the British Museum, already described by Mr. Warner in the *Athenæum*. Mr. T. G. Law edits the 'Memorials' presented to the King of Spain by Dr. John Cecil in 1596, and the 'Apologia' by Father Creighton, (1598), illustrating the policy of the Scottish Catholics at that period. Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson publishes a number of 'Civil War Papers,' mainly the letters of Sir John Cochrane to the Duke of Courland (1643-1650), recently obtained from the Mitau archives of Courland. Bishop Dowden prints some unpublished letters of the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale. The Rev. R. Paul publishes letters of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, the Lord Advocate, and the diary of the Rev. G. Turnbull, minister of Alloa, and sometime Covenanter. The volume will conclude with some journals and letters relating to the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, edited by Mr. H. Paton.

Two articles on the Currency Question—one from Mr. William Waldorf Astor, from the monometallist point of view, and the other from Mr. W. H. Grenfell, as a bimetalist—will appear in the September number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. A society article by Mrs. Lynn Linton will be included in the number, and the first part of a short story by Sarah Grand, author of 'The Heavenly Twins.' The magazine will also contain an unpublished drawing by Sir Frederic Leighton.

THE Lichfield Diocesan Council has decided to start a halfpenny weekly for children. It is to be called *Brave and True*, and is to be an illustrated paper for the sons and daughters of the Church. It will be edited by the Rev. A. Whympere, of Nottingham, editor of the *Church Evangelist*, and will be published by Messrs. Bemrose & Sons. The first number will be ready in September.

COL. COLVILLE, who has just been sent out for service in Uganda, is the "Harry"

who figures in his wife's work, 'Round the Black Man's Garden,' for which he wrote the preface. Unfortunately Mrs. Colville does not accompany him.

THE Rev. James Wood, editor of 'Nuttall's Standard Dictionary,' has just completed, after a labour of three years, a 'Dictionary of Quotations,' containing 30,000 references and a classified index. It will be shortly published by Messrs. Warne & Co.

THE Berlin Society of Retail Booksellers intends taking measures against the practice of the "Bazars" selling to their customers popular works at ridiculously low prices. It is said that the booksellers will put to the publishers the alternative of supplying the proprietors of the "Bazars" or them alone with their publications.

PROF. WÜLKER has had the eighty-six leaves of the Vercelli Manuscript—which contains 'Andreas' and 'Elene,' two of the longest and most valuable of Anglo-Saxon poems—photographed, and a Leipzig firm will publish them by the phototype process if a hundred copies at 1*l.* are subscribed for before January 1st, 1894. The photographs were taken in half-size of the original; they reproduce the handwriting clearly and distinctly, as a specimen sent to us shows.

THE Parliamentary Papers most likely to interest our readers this week are the Fortieth Report of the Science and Art Department (1*s.* 8*d.*); Petition from Welsh Colleges praying for Charter of Incorporation (2*d.*); Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, 1892-3 (3*d.*); and Report for 1893 on Inspection of Higher Class Schools, &c., Scotland (1*d.*).

### SCIENCE

*La Medicina delle nostre Donne: Studio Folklorico.* Dall' Dottore Zeno Zanetti. (Città di Castello, Lapi.)

WE have found this volume not only interesting, but suggestive in a high degree, and well worthy of the prize accorded to it by the Italian Society of Anthropology. Signor Zanetti is a young doctor of Perugia, a psychologist no less than a physiologist, and a patient student of the local folk-lore. In the pursuit of his practice among the Umbrian country people he has gathered together a vast collection, not only of popular remedies and talismans, but of the medical ideas of the labouring folk: their theories of disease, their notion of the constitution of the human body—all that traditional wisdom of which the women of the household are the faithful depositaries, and which has been handed down from mother to daughter since immemorial times. We cannot sufficiently praise Dr. Zanetti for the intelligence with which, instead of crassly combating the local superstitions, however gross and perverted, he has sought to understand them and to preserve in their true form these latest flowers of an elder science, which the frost of modern progress must soon inevitably destroy.

The remedies of the wise women of the Umbrian hills may roughly be divided into two main classes: those of the nature of a



charm, exorcism, or talisman, and those intended, in a more or less scientific fashion, to counteract the cause of the disease. A few of these latter are extraordinarily happy finds; but we do not wonder that these ignorant gossips used willow bark as a febrifuge long before our doctors heard of salicine, when we remember that science owes its use of pepsine, coca, cola, and quinine to the therapeutics of American Indians. Dr. Zanetti's peasants are also well acquainted with the water cure, and with various forms of "packing" as a sudorific; while from generation to generation they have held phthisis a contagious disease, all garments, bedding, &c., which have belonged to a consumptive being carefully disinfected by a burial underground for forty days. But ideas of this importance are few and far between in the pathology of the Umbrian peasant woman. As a rule her remedies are worthy rather of the infancy of savages than of a population whose courtesy and intelligence are familiar to every lover of Italy. Their root-idea appears to be one of malign possession, capable of cure either by transference to some other person, animal, or even vegetable, or by a local treatment so repulsive as to frighten the devil out of the affected part. Hence the hideous and filthy character of many of the means employed. Hence the veto on sweet odours or other things capable of alluring, which are on no account to be used in the sick-room. Every here and there the loathsomeness of these strange exorcisms is interrupted by a flash of natural poetry, as when we read of consumptive patients being nourished of a morning on rosebuds and dew, that they may flourish again as a rose and acquire the purity and freshness of that which falls from heaven; or when we read of mothers taking their children, afflicted with some long and wasting sickness, and seating them upon a boundary stone or landmark, while they pray to Heaven that God in his mercy place a term either to the child's sickness—or to his life.

This idea of the mystic puissance of the Term is frequently repeated, and must date from a remote antiquity. The herb or tree that grows where three properties converge has a peculiar virtue in its essence, for to the sacred character of the landmark it adds the sacredness of number. The numbers three, seven, and nine are of extraordinary efficacy. A sick person was suffering an attack of fever in one of the smaller inns of Assisi. The local doctor prescribed the wrapping of the patient's legs and feet in cabbage-nets soaked in boiling water and mustard, and quickly rinsed dry. This sort of vapour bath was to be applied five, seven, nine, or eleven times, "numeri impari"; on no account was it to be left off at an even number. The patient recovered with phenomenal rapidity; but it must be admitted that the physician supplemented his prescription by a strong dose of bismuth and quinine.

In a land where even the doctors believe, or feign to believe, in the virtue of numbers, we may expect an unlimited faith in the village wise woman. The gossip believes not only in numbers, not only in the virtue of names—such as the whispering of the words, "Gaspar! Melchior! Balthazar!" in the ear of an epileptic patient—but in

charms, in the magic of a caul, in the secret of the fat taken from a human corpse. The witches in 'Macbeth' would doubtless find in Umbria an ample custom for their pilot's thumb; while the toad, the snake, the newt, the frog, the lizard's leg, and the owl's wing are still daily ingredients, not of the witch's hell-broth, but of the family medicine chest. The girls of the Perugian highlands believe as firmly as any heroine of Theocritus that a person possessing a lock of another person's hair can will pain, disease, and even death on to the owner of the hair; and thus when maidens give their betrothed lovers the customary plaited tress, it is virtually their life and all their power of suffering that they give into those trusted hands. If the man should prove unfaithful and disease descend upon the unhappy woman, she is not, however, utterly lost; the experienced matrons of her village have means to transfer the complaint to a tree, to an animal, or to cast it into running water. The patient must rise in the early dawn, touch a certain plant in a certain manner, saying, "May thou wither and I flourish again"; or bind her complaint to a tree in a given fashion, taking care never to pass again before that tree lest the disease, recognizing its former possession, return to her again. If the sufferer fall sick of a fever, the first thought is lest she may have wounded a toad or a serpent afield and left it to die: so long as the animal lingers she will burn with fever, and despatch parties are immediately sent out to find the wounded creature, in order to put it out of its misery. It may be clear that the fever is brought on by some other cause. It is always advisable to procure a live frog, to place it at the patient's feet till it swell with the heat and die: the animal will have drawn forth and absorbed the malignant principle of the fever, and the patient may be expected to recover. It is also a good thing to make a little cake, in which you mix some of the saliva of the sufferer, and give it to a dog or cat on the threshold, who will consume the cake and the malady therewith. Nor are animals useful only in the sense of scapegoats; the village therapeutics include innumerable animal medicines. The fat of serpents and the gall of an ox are sovereign remedies for sore eyes; wounds are healed by applications of horse-grease and scorpion-oil; if asthma is often caused by inhaling the breath of a cat, attacks of gout are at least as often cured by a dog being set to sleep upon the inflamed and swollen feet of the invalid. Horse manure and the droppings of all sorts of animals are employed in indescribable profusion as anti-phlogistics and anæsthetics. The nails of quadrupeds thrown on the fire and left to burn have also an essential virtue.

The body itself, according to every *modicon*, is tenanted by numberless living things. There are the lungs—a great winged thing, scarcely itself alive, though capable of disease and death. In fainting fits or attacks of asthma they say "one of the wings of the lung has fallen down and covered the heart." Below this and below the stomach is a seven-headed serpent, whose convulsions and convolutions are responsible for all manner of fits, hysteric troubles, and nervous diseases. But besides these considerable creatures, the human

frame is tenanted by an innumerable quantity of tiny worms, maggots, or *tignole* and *tarpe*, a sort of internal grasshopper, voracious, and intensely dangerous to the unborn babe. Besides these, there is the terrible crab, or cancer, which must every day be nourished with human flesh; the infinitesimal grubs which gnaw the decayed tooth and produce the lacerating pangs of neuralgia in the eyes, with other secret artisans of sickness. When, with the progress of science, the microbe and the bacillus become known to the population of these rural districts, we can imagine the part that they will play in the therapeutics of popular fancy!

Yet, fantastic, abortive, and perverted as they are, these ideas of the wise women of Umbria are, as Signor Zanetti clearly shows, no creation of their own. The people does not create, it preserves. The medical science of the *medicon* is the medical science of Aristotle, of Paul of Ægina, of Pliny, of Priscian, and of Avicenna. Since the end of the fifteenth century, while preserving our reverence for the philosophy and for the art and letters of antiquity, we have preferred to draw a veil over its science. We prefer to forget that Pliny suggests, as a means of getting rid of warts, the rubbing of the affected place with peas, and the subsequent throwing of the peas over the left shoulder; but the people has forgotten nothing except the names of its teachers. It has treasured and confused all their lessons, as in those wonderful balsams it prepares, in which it includes every drug, every herb in its repertory, saying that the disease will itself discover its special antidote. Greek medicine and Egyptian magic, the science of ancient Rome, the astrology of the Middle Ages, the signs and charms of Paracelsus, with Heaven knows what reminiscence of the witches' Sabbath and the infallible cauldron, all are to be discovered in the pharmacopœia of these Umbrian *medicon*.

*The Lepidoptera of the British Islands.* By C. G. Barrett, F.E.S.—Vol. I. *Rhopalocera*. (Reeve & Co.)—With the scientific manual of Stainton, and the more popular and illustrated work of Newman on the British Lepidoptera, it may be that the present publication will be considered by many almost superfluous. This view might be the more readily adopted as the classification pursued is not modern, the references to the same are extremely scanty, while, without illustration as is the edition before us, the beginner will probably find a difficulty in identifying many of the species. The book, however, has its peculiar value, for the author has sedulously read along the highways and by-paths of British entomological literature, has extracted valuable facts from his correspondence, given the personal notes of a lifetime, and, we may say, brought up to date the life-histories and local dispersion of our species. This is the more desirable as some whilom British species are now extinct in these islands, others entirely absent from haunts where they were once plentiful, and several so scarce—it may be thus influenced by the attention of the ubiquitous collector—that an entomologist has lately raised the question of "a close time for butterflies." Mr. Barrett has very thoroughly traced the recent and present distribution of butterflies in our "island story," and has published a collection of natural history observations well worthy of preservation, and of the consideration of the student of geographical distribution, who usually devotes his studies to larger areas

where the minutiae of dispersion, with the attendant incidental dislocations in specific dispersal, cannot be so well realized as by the study of a small fauna, such as is found detailed in this volume. The larvæ are well described, either from personal knowledge or from good authorities; and the varietal characters of the perfect insects are also fully recorded.

*Catalogue of the Library of the Entomological Society of London.* Edited by G. C. Champion, F.Z.S., assisted by R. McLachlan, F.R.S., and D. Sharp, F.R.S. (Entomological Society.)—Many entomological works are now so scarce that it is a great advantage to the student to know where he may be able to consult the same, while a well-arranged catalogue of a special library is a guide to the literature of a special subject. The names of the three entomologists attached to this compilation are sufficient to assure its completeness and accuracy.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE improvement of communications on the Indian extreme North-West frontier is making progress, and the permanent occupation of posts round Gilgit will do much to open up this rugged and imperfectly-known region. The latest news is that three regiments, each six hundred strong, with a mountain battery, will remain on the frontier, Chilas and Gilgit being held, with detachments in Hunza-Nagar and Gupis. The 23rd Pioneers will probably be stationed at Bunji, and there is a talk of the strength of the escort with the political officer being raised from fifty to one hundred men, drawn from the headquarters at Gilgit. Chitral is, of course, the most important as it is the most advanced frontier station. It not only commands several passes across the Hindu Kush range, but is within short reach of the Russian posts on the Pamirs. In the mean time the new and direct route up the Khagan valley, *viâ* the Babusar Pass, to Chilas, has been reconnoitred and is being improved. It will save the enormous detour and numerous passes of the more eastern route.

Among the "Supplementary Papers" (vol. iii. part 4) just published by the Royal Geographical Society that by Mr. H. O. Forbes on the 'Chatham Islands: their Relation to a former Southern Continent' will probably attract most attention. Mr. Forbes discovered an extinct species of Aphanapteryx on the Chatham Islands, which proved to be identical in all respects with a species of the rail family which lived contemporaneously with the dodo in the islands of Mauritius and Rodriguez. Mr. Forbes concludes from this that there must have existed at some remote period a continuous land connexion between the widely separated homes of these remarkable birds. He consequently connects both Dr. Sclater's "Lemuria" and his own "Antipodea" with a hypothetical southern continent. The other papers in this volume are by Prof. J. Milne and Mr. A. H. Savage Landor, who deal with the island of Yezo; by Lieut. E. J. E. Swayne, who describes an interesting journey into Northern Somal-Land; by Major F. M. Rundall, who furnishes a full account of the savage Siyin Chins; and by Mr. James W. Wells, who gives an account of a "survey journey" to the Laguna de Enriquilla, in the republic of Santo Domingo. These papers are profusely illustrated with maps.

Messrs. A. & C. Black have sent us a convenient *Guide-Map of Scotland for Tourists*, prepared by Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston.—We have received from Messrs. Johnston a handy *Map of the Lake District of Scotland*, and also a *Map of the Lake District of Ireland*.

Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston promise 'An Atlas of India, with Accompanying Letter-press, Historical and Statistical, by Sir W. W. Hunter.'

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE solar spots have lately been especially abundant. Last week a magnificent one crossed the disc, and was about central on the 6th and 7th inst. Rev. F. Howlett, F.R.A.S., of East Tisted, Hants, estimated its apparent length in that position as 3' 30", equivalent to about 94,000 miles; and states that it was "the largest continuous spot (not a group)" he had ever seen. Mr. Howlett's persevering observations of these phenomena have led him to contest very strongly what is usually known as the Wilson theory of the solar spots, i.e., that the umbrae can be proved, by their varying position in the penumbrae whilst passing over the disc, to be at a much lower depth than the latter. This funnel-shaped appearance would seem to be an impression produced when observations are made with low power, which in most cases becomes imperceptible when a much higher one is employed.

The Perseid meteors last week were very numerous, and their manifestation was long continued.

Prof. S. C. Chandler publishes in No. 300 of the *Astronomical Journal* a 'Second Catalogue of Variable Stars,' in which every effort has been made to secure the greatest possible accuracy according to our present state of knowledge. It is supplemented by some useful historical notes, and followed by a "list of unconfirmed stars," the variability of which is plausible and requires the attention of observers, though it cannot yet be considered as proved.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE *Internationale Archiv für Ethnographie*, which we have so often had to commend for the beauty of its illustrations and the value of the papers it has contained during the last five years, appears never to have received sufficient public support to cover the expense of its production. The enterprising publisher, Mr. Trapp, proposes, at the end of this year, to transfer the right of publication to another Leyden firm, that of E. J. Brill; and the editorial committee, of which Mr. J. D. E. Schmeltz is secretary, appeal to Governments, private persons, and public institutions for subventions to enable the publication to be continued. It is heartily to be hoped that their appeal may be successful, as the *Archiv* is the only serial of the kind that can be called international, and its discontinuance will be felt as a great loss by students of ethnography in all parts of the world.

The two parts recently received (parts ii. and iii. of vol. vi.) show no falling off in the interest and value of the contents. Mr. Herman Strebel contributes (in German) a further article upon the curious stone yokes of Mexico, upon which his memoir published three years ago threw so much light; in the same language Prof. Albert Grünwedel, of Berlin, describes the grotesque masks of the Singhalese, his paper being illustrated by forty-two specimens from the Berlin Museum, and Mr. S. K. Kusnezow, librarian of the Imperial University of Tomsk, communicates a memoir on the religious beliefs prevalent in parts of Siberia. In English Mr. Sidney H. Ray furnishes a note on the Tugere tribe of Dutch New Guinea; Mrs. Zelia Nuttall discusses with some animation the question whether the animal represented on the feather shield from Mexico unearthed by her at the Museum of Ambras is a coyote, as she suggested, or a bear, as Herr Franz Heger maintains; and Mr. Schmeltz, the principal editor, pays us the compliment of using our language in several of his own interesting communications. The comprehensive and useful bibliography is, as usual, in French. The international character of the work is very clearly manifest.

As a supplement to vol. v. we have also received a treatise by Prof. W. Joest, in German, on the ethnography of Guiana, the several provinces of which he visited and traversed from

the Orinoco to the Maroni river in the year 1890. He had opportunities of observing a great variety of races in English, Dutch, and French Guiana, and his comments upon them are spirited and interesting. He devotes especial attention to the bush negroes and the Indian races. The illustrations are numerous, including a party of bush negroes engaged in crushing cassava, a Karaib family of Surinam, a mulatto girl in Sunday attire and negresses gaily dressed from Paramaribo, two Accaway maidens from British Guiana (with whom dress has reached an irreducible minimum, but who wear ornaments round neck, wrist, and ankles), and a number of other groups of natives; also representations of bead aprons, a pre-Columbian stone implement, and one of the curious polished and coloured stones, the purpose of which has given rise to much discussion.

#### Science Gossip.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD & SON will shortly publish 'The Miner's Handbook,' compiled by Prof. Milne, F.R.S., of the Imperial University of Japan, a volume which has the novelty, at any rate, about it that it has been printed under the author's direction at Tokyo. The same publishers also have ready for issue a new work by Mr. H. C. Standage on 'Cements, Pastes, Glues, and Gums.'

AN article on Mr. Chamberlain's collection of orchids, written by Mr. Frederick Dolman, will appear in the September number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. The article will be illustrated from photographs.

THE death is announced of Dr. Charcot, the famous specialist in nervous and mental diseases.

#### FINE ARTS

##### THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.* Part XLVII.—The Rev. C. B. Norcliffe continues his transcription of Paver's 'Marriage Licences,' comprising the years 1612 and 1613, and noting the alliances of Yorkshire families, Nevilles, Constables, Backhouses, Savilles, Currers, Paleys, and other well-known houses, and curious as showing that a surprising number of widows were not averse to remarriage. The *pièce de résistance* of this part is Mr. C. C. Hodges's 'Architectural History of Selby Abbey,' reprinted from the Selby Coucher Book, which we have reviewed, and to which it formed a sort of supplement. It is of great value, and thoroughly excellent and exhaustive; in these respects it is worthy to be compared with Prof. Willis's admirable monographs on English cathedrals. The abbey dates from three years after the Conquest, and the original chapel, which seems to have been of wood, was still in existence in the time of Stephen, when St. Germain himself interfered to save it from the flames which were consuming the town. The rule of Abbot Hugh de Lacy, 1097-1123, was distinguished by his energy and the building of the great abbey, of which part of the church is the only existing fragment, and we are fortunate in preserving so much, while recent excavations have revealed the whole church, its plan and extent. Its length was 220 ft.; that of the transept was of the unusual proportionate size of 111 ft., the height of the floor to the wall head being 51 ft. As at Romsey, the choir aisles were apsidal inside and square outside. It was a church of the third magnitude among Norman churches. Mr. Hodges, in the absence of written records of Abbot Hugh's building at Selby, is compelled to refer for its history to the portions remaining there, and to the accounts Simeon of Durham gave of the erection of his own great cathedral, which was a contemporary



building, and in many respects like Selby. Two capital plans illustrate the position of St. Germain's Abbey in the middle of the town, and the various ages of the existing parts of the church, which extend, to say nothing of modern works, from the first Norman of Abbot Hugh in the tower pier on the south-east, and the nave, which is very good indeed, to Perpendicular of a developed sort. The wealth of the house enabled its rulers to carry out some noble plans, and, despite many alterations and much cruel treatment, to produce what is still a very fine relic. Mr. Hodges, like a true architect, does not approve of the "restorations" effected by Sir G. G. Scott and others at Selby, which were extremely extensive, and, besides including drastic operations of various kinds, damaged the incised slabs of three abbots' graves, of which a note says:—

"No excuse can be found for the way in which the monuments of this church were treated during the alterations of 1890-91. Many of those mentioned in Norrell's 'History' are not now to be found, and the slabs that were moved about were much damaged, and when relaid had some of the incised work obliterated by cement, which it would be impossible to remove now without the risk of further injury."

It appears that Mr. John Oldrid Scott was the "restorer" during this period. A biography of our lamented contributor Mr. W. C. Lukis; more of Mr. A. S. Ellis's 'Yorkshire Deeds,' with cuts of three lovely Gothic seals; Mr. E. H. Sankey on 'Wragby Registers'; Sir S. Glynn's 'Notes on Yorkshire Churches,' a sort of itinerary of 1825, describing the then state of many an edifice which has since been made as good as new; and a most valuable 'Index of Archaeological Papers published in 1891,' complete the contents of this excellent part.

*The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.* Vol. II. Parts 3 and 4. (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co.)—Longevity seems a proper subject for discussion in the transactions of an antiquarian society, since the recollections of the aged, even in modern times, are to be reckoned among the foundations of history, and Mr. Milligan's paper contains a number of interesting recollections. He has discovered many centenarians in Ulster. They often date the events of their life, as was once the universal custom in Ireland, from important events. Thus Nancy MacQuig, still living on the island of Rathlin at the age of one hundred and five, was married in "the year of the great shipwreck." This was 1807, in which year a richly freighted vessel was wrecked on the island. Sometimes almost forgotten events are thus recorded. The battle of Antrim, in which Lord O'Neill was killed, has but lately ceased to be used as a date, and is described in all histories of the rebellion of 1798; but the battle of Glenoe, co. Tyrone, fought July 12th, 1822, and that of Garvagh, co. Derry, July 26th, 1812, both still used as dates, might easily be forgotten when the generation in whose childhood they took place had disappeared. An almost forgotten ballad records Garvagh:—

The day came on—they did repair  
In multitudes to Garvagh fair;  
Some travelled thirty miles and more  
To burn the town of Garvagh.

But it lends an additional value to papers like Mr. Milligan's that they incidentally preserve accounts of many local events which are important evidence of the feelings and ways of past times. A paper 'On the Graveyards of the Great Island in Cork Harbour,' by Mr. James Coleman, describes the tomb of Charles Wolfe in the ruined church of Clonmell on the island, and near it that of John Tobin, the author of 'The Honeymoon.' Father Harrington, Daniel O'Connell's first schoolmaster, is buried in Templorobin, another ruined church on the island. A paper 'On the Ornamentation of the Lough Erne Shrine,' by Rev. D. Murphy, supplies excellent drawings of a beautiful work

of early Irish art, discovered in 1891 by a fisherman in Lower Lough Erne. The Rev. James O'Laverty contributes a short yet valuable paper, showing that the old name of the royal burial-place on the Boyne, Brugh na Boinne, is still preserved in the locality. Several minor papers and accounts of the archaeological excursions made by the members of the Society are excellent reading, but it is to be regretted that so few of the writers display any knowledge of the Irish language—a knowledge essential to the attainment of sound conclusions on early Irish history.

*Sussex Archaeological Collections.* Vol. XXXVIII. (Lewes, Farncombe.)—This is an exceptionally good volume. Its contents vary from Mr. J. L. André's intelligent notes on mural paintings in the churches of the county to Sir George Duckett's "parting words" concerning that much discussed woman Gundreda, Countess de Warenne. Mr. J. Sawyer has compiled sundry interesting memoranda on Anglo-Saxon remains at Kingston, near Lewes, which no one who has studied the archaeology of Saxon England ought to omit reading; and Mr. C. E. Powell contributes brief, but good 'Notes on Arlington Church,' where, during recent "thorough restoration," a Romano-British urn, Roman tiles, Saxon long and short work at the angles of the nave and the responds of the chancel arch, and more extensive Norman, Transitional, and Decorated remains were found, with fragments of slabs incised in floriated crosses. About six inches below the floor level two strata of burnt wood, clay, and flints indicated that, before the Saxon church which remains in the oblong nave was built, the site had been successively occupied by structures both of which had been burnt. Below these strata were the Roman relics. Mr. André's mention of a nameless female saint who was crucified head downwards on a cross, and had a large mass of red hair hanging from her head, is a crux for hagiographers as well as iconographers. St. Regina, V.M., is usually depicted bound to a cross, and tormented with torches; could the "red hair" be really flames? The picture is not mentioned in the South Kensington list of mural paintings, which is a valuable catalogue so far as it goes, and will reward any one who brings it up to date with new discoveries such as this and others mentioned by the writer, although we are not inclined to join him in describing 'The Likeness of Christ,' by T. Heaphy (not "Heapy"), as a "beautiful work," but, indeed, as one quite otherwise than that. The "Ancient Site called Towncreep" still occupies the Rev. E. H. R. Tatham, and his recent inquiries seem to confirm the legend that on high ground near Penshurst, now covered with wood, once stood a Roman town, enclosed by earthworks of some extent, of which a double vallum six hundred yards in length, and a returning single work of five hundred yards, are still to be traced. Mr. Tatham's suggestion is that here, and not at Pevensey, stood Romano-British Andredcester, which the Saxons, after a long resistance, destroyed; and his arguments are decidedly weighty. That a Cornishman was capable of removing from Tredrea, near St. Erth, a wheel-cross of a rare kind to Sussex is, alas! demonstrated by Mr. Langdon, who concludes his account of the relic which the late Mr. Davies Gilbert took to the Manor House Grounds, Eastbourne, without a suggestion that it should be taken back again. It is of white elvan, and resembles the capital example at the cross-roads near Trevena, Tintagel. Sir G. Duckett's "parting word" about the Countess Gundreda is mainly concerned with the opinion of M. Léopold Delisle about the meaning to be attributed to the phrase of Ordericus Vitalis describing the lady as "Soror Gherbodi," upon which, mostly, the convictions of those who hold her to be Gherbod of Chester's sister in blood, or his *sœur de lait*, are based.

The subject is too complex for us to treat in a brief notice like this; suffice it that Sir George's arguments, analyses of evidence, and deductions are extremely interesting, comprehensive, and far-reaching, embodying the results of wide research with much curious matter, and are set forth with exemplary perspicacity and care.

#### BISHOP CLIFFORD OF CLIFTON.

BISHOP CLIFFORD was in many ways an uncommon man. By descent he was, indeed, almost a curiosity, being grandson to a cardinal; for his father, the seventh Baron Clifford, of Chudleigh, married the daughter of Thomas Weld, who, being left a widower, took orders in the Church of Rome and eventually received a cardinal's hat, and had the Bishop lived a little longer, he would hardly have escaped a similar dignity. So long ago as in the early fifties that excellent antiquary Dr. Oliver, in his 'Collections illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Counties of the West of England,' said, "It is easy to foresee that Dr. Clifford must become a prominent character in our English Catholic Church." Perhaps the forecast has hardly been fulfilled; but it is fitting to recur to this association of the names of Oliver and Clifford. Bishop Clifford was an antiquary both born and made.

If archaeology was a pastime to him, it was at the same time a serious study. In Wilts and Somerset he brought much research to investigations in local topography, especially as to the sites of battles between King Alfred and the Danes. He was an enthusiastic member of the archaeological societies of Somersetshire and Gloucestershire; but beyond a few papers read at the meetings of these and similar societies, he has left no written records of his opinions and researches. Few modern bishops have produced less "copy" of any kind. He fought shy, if he could, of that sort of extended "imprimatur," in the form of an episcopal preface to a pious volume, which the modern Roman Catholic author appears hardly to be happy without. When religious controversies raged, Bishop Clifford rarely ranged himself as a champion of the opinions he was well fitted by his sense of courtesy and toleration to defend with effect. In 1874, when he published a reply to Mr. Gladstone's anti-Vatican pamphlets, he did so in the form of one of the pastorals which every Roman Catholic bishop is expected to address to his flock at stated seasons of the ecclesiastical year; and this, perhaps, will remain as a standard little treatise on the civil allegiance of the spiritual subjects of the Pope.

#### Fine-Art Society.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT, who has gone to Germany for a holiday, is preparing for publication a volume on the Pre-Raphaelite movement, to the history of which he some time ago contributed several important chapters published in the *Contemporary Review*.

In addition to their numerous gifts of the same nature, Messrs. Thomas Agnew & Sons have presented to the Print Room, British Museum, a selection of their publications, including etchings and engravings after F. Walker, G. Mason, Sir J. E. Millais, and other artists.

MR. HAMO THORNYCROFT's statue of Earl Granville will shortly be placed in the House of Lords.

EVERYBODY who has noticed the disfigurement caused by ugly and vulgar advertisements must needs wish Mr. Boulnois, M.P., success in the effort he is about to make against the nuisance by means of a Bill to be introduced to Parliament next session. Several lines of railway near London are defaced in this way, and to such an extent that for mile after mile alternate fields on either side offend the eye by huge boards inscribed with appeals to the

traveller to treat himself to So-and-So's pills and somebody else's plasters.

THE Rev. Dr. Woodward, of Montrose, is going to issue a work on 'Ecclesiastical Heraldry.' It will form a companion volume to 'Heraldry, British and Foreign,' by the same author, which was brought out last year, and is now out of print. Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston are the publishers.

THE next issue of the *Antiquary* will contain a report of the season's work at Silchester, by Mr. St. John Hope; a synopsis of the excavations now being conducted among the tumuli of Wharfedale, by Mr. Ernest Speight; an illustrated description of Salisbury Museum, by Mr. John Ward; and an account of recent discoveries at Crete, by Prof. Halbherr.

CAPT. LYONS, R.E., writes:—

"The more northern of the two temples on the west bank of the Nile at Wady Halfa, just north of the second cataract, was apparently built in the reign of Useratesen I., and in the eighteenth dynasty Thothmes IV. added a small fore-court with sandstone pillars. When excavating a part of this temple in the summer of 1892, I found, in the naos between the back wall and the altar, a part of a large *stela* of the time of Useratesen I. The lithological character of the sandstone, the dimensions of the *stela*, and the form of the hieroglyphs so strongly recalled that found by Rosellini and Champollion at this same spot in the first half of the century, that I sent the *stela* to Prof. Schiaparelli, of the Royal Egyptian Museum at Florence, who has confirmed my supposition. This newly found portion contains two or three horizontal lines, completing that portion of the inscription. (Brugsch's 'Egypt,' vol. i. p. 159, second edition.) The remainder is in vertical columns, and contains the titles and appointments of a high dignitary, Mentu-hotep by name. This portion of the *stela* is much damaged, and from 15 to 35 centimetres are still wanting at the bottom. It is dated the eighth day of the first month of the eighteenth year of the king, when the districts of Kas, Shemik, Chasaa, Shaat, Akerkin, &c., had been subdued by Egypt."

THE death, in Paris, on the 10th inst., of the well-known painter M. Auguste Barthélemy Glaize, is announced. He was born at Montpellier on the 15th of December, 1807, and became a pupil of Achille and Eugène Deveria, each of whom was, like himself in after life, famous as a painter of historic *genre* subjects; he made his *début* at the Salon of 1836. His principal pictures were 'Faust et Marguerite,' 'Suzanne au Bain' (pastel), 'Dante écrivant son Poème,' 'Les Femmes Gauloises,' 'Le Pilori,' 'Allocation de l'Empereur à la Distribution des Aigles, 1852,' 'Insultes au Christ,' and 'L'Aveugle et le Paralytique.' He obtained a Medal in 1842, three Second Medals in 1844, 1848, and 1855, the Legion of Honour in 1855. He was successful in lithography and pastel painting. He executed many *plafonds* and mural pictures of the sort in which boards and commissions used to delight; but, though not a genius, he possessed a fine sense of the limits of the art he practised with success. Age had for many years incapacitated him from active personal efforts. He had many pupils, and some of his works have been finely engraved.

IN the year 1888 several "Backsteinfiese" were discovered at Tunis, says the *Vöessische Zeitung*, which were ornamented with rosettes, stags, lions, peacocks, oxen, and various heathen and Christian emblems. The same paper now reports the unearthing, by Lieut. Hanego with the help of some other officers, of a further number with decorations which are exclusively Christian. They were found under the ruins of a basilica near Haad-jeb-el-Hisun. They include representations of Adam and Eve, with a tree between them, round which the serpent is coiled; Christ between two apostles, one holding bread, the other a wine-cup (the head of each of the three is surrounded by a nimbus); Abraham's sacrifice; and Christ talking with the woman of Samaria (the Saviour holds a tall cross). Their exact age is hard to determine.

M. de Blant, a member of the Academy, is inclined to attribute them to the sixth century. The floor of the basilica exhibits a beautiful mosaic, representing doves drinking from a brook.

THE Académie des Beaux-Arts has awarded its Grand Prix de Rome for architecture to M. Chaussemiche, a pupil of MM. André and Laloux; the Premier Second Grand Prix to M. Dusart; the Deuxième Second Grand Prix to M. Recourt.

A COMMISSION has been appointed in Paris to reconsider the designs submitted in competition for a new type of postage stamp. Its inquiries are to be, for the present at least, confined to the fifteen centime stamp, which is to be entirely *républicain*.

The Commission appointed by the Sultan to make arrangements for a universal exhibition at Constantinople, to be held either next year or the following year, continues its labours. The building is to be at Chichli, which overlooks Pera.

AT Delphi an important discovery has been made, throwing more than ordinary light on the history of Greek sculpture. Besides the remains of considerable buildings, amongst which, it would appear, must be counted the walls belonging to the temple of the Pythian Apollo, an archaic marble statue of the god has just been found imbedded in a wall, for which it was used as building material. The building where it was found is near the recently discovered Treasury of the Athenians, and the statue is in a splendid state of preservation, save the end of the nose and the toes. It represents Apollo standing, and is of more than natural size. The features and the attitude of the whole body are of an entirely primitive character, the face being almost flat and rigidly triangular in contour, and the members stiff and angular so as to give the figure more the appearance of an antique Egyptian statue than of the known Greek figures of Apollo, as, for example, the statues of Orchomenos and Thera. The arms and hands fall close to the sides, the fingers being closed in the fist. The ears are larger than natural size, and the hair, bound with a *tenia*, descends over the back, while over the brow and shoulders fall locks of cylindrical-shaped curls. The workmanship is very accurate—more so, perhaps, than might have been expected in a work of such primitive style. It is probably a copy of some ancient *xoanon*, such as were used in the worship of the first Hellenic temples, and had been here and there preserved up to historic times, and were seen in various places by Pausanias and other travellers amongst the ancients.

## MUSIC

*Wagner and his Works.* By Henry T. Finck. 2 vols. (Grevel & Co.)

THE author of these two handsome volumes admits at the outset that more has been written concerning Richard Wagner than any dramatic author since Shakspeare, and then proceeds with the customary excuse that the subject has not been adequately treated from the point of view at which he aims. Glasenapp's monograph has not yet been translated, and Jullien's is little more than a caricature as regards Wagner's character, Gallic spectacles being an unsatisfactory medium through which to observe the man and his works. So much may be acknowledged, but on perusing Mr. Finck's attractive volumes we speedily find that he is disposed to go as far as possible in the opposite direction, adopting in some measure

the rôle of the advocate rather than the judge. There was a time when such a method of procedure was not only excusable, but advisable. Wagner's astounding genius as a poet and composer was little understood, and his music-dramas were rendered more difficult of acceptance by his own polemical essays, which, Mr. Finck frankly confesses, are of comparatively small value. But in spite of all critical opposition, intelligent literary and musical amateurs speedily discovered that they had to deal with one of the greatest art workers the world has ever produced, and in face of the universal acceptance of even the ripest works it is surely inexpedient to quote from such dry-as-dust critics as Dr. Hanslick, except for amusement, much as one calls attention to the contemporary comments on the masterpieces of Mozart, Beethoven, and Schumann. Such an outburst as this, for example, from the most distinguished English critic of the time, is, of course, very mirth-provoking:—

"This man, this Wagner, this author of 'Tannhäuser,' of 'Lohengrin,' and so many other hideous things, and above all the overture to 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' the most hideous and detestable of the whole, this preacher of the 'Future,' was born to feed spiders with flies, not to make happy the heart of man with beautiful melody and harmony. What is music to him or he to music?"

Mr. Finck divides his work into many sections and sub-sections, with separate headings, which are rather suggestive of the new journalism; but, as he fairly says, this arrangement will enable those who do not care for biographical details with which they are already acquainted to skip them and pass to the essays on the dramatic, poetical, and musical value of the stage works, or *vice versa*. It can scarcely be said that the author has shed any further light on the artistic or philosophic import of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen,' 'Tristan und Isolde,' or 'Parsifal,' but he dwells with glowing enthusiasm on these extraordinary conceptions, and the exuberance of his language may be pardoned on account of the obvious sincerity of his views. Though he does not ignore Wagner's irritability, love of personal luxury, and his disposition to regard those who disagreed with his art opinions, or who merely ignored him, as his personal enemies, he makes every excuse for his hero, and defends him with a devotion which may be termed feminine in its effusiveness:—

"To be accused of abolishing melody, when no one was ever more truly melodious; to be accused of destroying musical form, when he was the real creator of organic form for dramatic music; to be accused of despising and abusing the great masters, when no one ever worshipped them as he did; to be accused of egotism, commercialism, puffery, sybaritic indulgence, when he had really sacrificed the comforts of almost his whole life to the attainment of a seemingly impossible ideal; to be accused of all these things, not ten times, but ten thousand times, until all the world believed the mammoth lies—was this an experience to make a man amiable in his feelings and conduct towards the world? Was he a contemptible beggar because he was not ashamed to accept money from a few friends who loved him? Was he not right in saying 'Whoever helps me, only helps my art through me, and the sacred cause for which I am fighting'? He was an egotist; his 'sacred cause' absorbed all his thoughts, all



his energies; his letters are all about himself; when he helped others by teaching them to sing or conduct, it was chiefly with a view to the interpretation of his own works. A colossal egotism, no doubt; but was not his task colossal too? Where should he have found time and energy to help others in their schemes, when he himself needed hundreds to help him carry out his own? Such egotism is not only pardonable; it is desirable and praiseworthy."

There is a great deal of this kind of writing; but it is needless to give further samples. Mr. Finck is justified in making merry over the ridiculously false predictions made even by eminent musicians concerning the ultimate fate of Wagner's works, as, for example, that of Hauptmann, who said, "I do not believe that of Wagner's compositions a single one will survive him"; or of Fétis, who writes:—

"The ridicule with which the Parisians covered his 'Tannhäuser' has not been without its influence on public opinion, for since 1861 there has been a noticeable decline in the Wagner movement in Germany."

But it was not only Liszt who comprehended the greatness of his friend's creations; Schumann and Spohr recognized beauty as well as originality in them, and Robert Franz, who detested conventional opera, became a complete convert on hearing 'Lohengrin,' and declared that "Wagner, thanks to his double endowment, is the only man who could write an opera which is a work of art in its fundamental conception." What Mendelssohn really thought is not very clear, but probably he was not very well disposed, for, in spite of his unquestionably amiable disposition, he was jealous of the growing reputation of other composers, such as Chopin, Liszt, Berlioz, and Schumann. The author only shares the views of most Germans and Americans at the present day in regarding the majority of Mendelssohn's compositions as "musical small talk," but it is possible to feel satisfaction with the excessive admiration of this musical small talk in England in 1855, for it helped to make Wagner's position as conductor of the Philharmonic Society untenable, and if he had remained in London, the world would probably never have possessed 'The Nibelung's Ring,' 'Tristan und Isolde,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and 'Parsifal.' The chapters devoted to the consideration of these works regarded as dramatic poems and musical scores are excellent reading, and instructive to those who are but partially acquainted with them. With most of Mr. Finck's opinions Wagner students will, of course, agree. In speaking of 'Tristan und Isolde,' for example, he says:—

"One feels like the lover who sighs for something stronger than a superlative to express his admiration. It forms, with Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet' and Goethe's 'Faust,' part of the world's great trilogy of love-tragedies." This is bold language, but we venture to think those will not find it too bold who have studied Wagner's treatment of the legend and compared it with other versions from the earliest times to the present. Every intelligent student will also admit that while in this work Wagner's methods are most fully exemplified, and while the score is one for musicians, "it really requires no special musical aptitude or study for its appreciation—at least for its partial

appreciation." Favourable reference may also be made to the sections entitled "How Wagner Composed," "Love of Luxury," "Love of Animals," "Poetic Peculiarities," and "Vocal Style." Of course Mr. Finck has little difficulty in refuting the accusation, of which we have heard less of late than formerly, that Wagner's music is unvocal, and that it ruins the voice. In this connexion he quotes Madame Pauline Lucca, who said that such charges were "mere empty babble." Neither Wagner nor any other composer spoils the voice of any one who really knows how to sing."

The treatise is well indexed, and neither in spelling nor in literary style is it aggressively American. In brief, it justifies its appearance, which is more than can be said of every contribution to Wagnerian literature.

#### SONG ALBUMS.

*Songs and Ballads of the West.* Collected by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould and the Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard. (Methuen & Co.)—This interesting volume contains 110 songs "made from the mouths of the people," and arranged for voice and piano by Mr. Fleetwood Sheppard. Mr. Baring-Gould tells us, in his lengthy preface, how he journeyed from village to village in the west of England, and hunted up those who had a local reputation of being "songmen," generally rustics of the humblest sort, and in almost every instance long past the prime of life. The collection was made none too soon, for, according to the writer, the younger generation will have nothing to do with these songs, but supplants them with vulgar music-hall ditties. In five years' time all will be gone. Most of the melodies belong to the period of the minstrels or gleemen who were put down by the Act of 1597. Forbidden to journey from place to place, they settled down, married, and passed on to their descendants their treasures of old English melody, a rich measure of which is enshrined in this volume. The words have in several instances had to undergo a Bowdlerizing process; but in order to preserve the originals, two copies of the songs, exactly as taken down, are deposited in the libraries of the Exeter and Plymouth Institutions. The origin and history of every song are given so far as they can be traced, and this preliminary matter constitutes the most valuable portion of the book. We regret to be unable to speak in terms of commendation respecting the accompaniments and symphonies; most of them are quite modern in harmony and phraseology, and therefore inappropriate in association with folk music.

Books of original songs continue to be issued in increasing numbers, and we have many on our table which would be worthy of detailed criticism did space permit. Among them are *Sieben Lieder aus dem Norwegischen*, with German and English words, and *Three Songs*, words by Shelley, the music of both being by Fritz Delius; *Four Songs*, words from various sources, by Charles Wood; *Vier Lieder*, words by Heine, English version by W. Grist, and music by C. A. Lidgley; *Four Songs*, words by Maud Pitman, music by Ferdinand Dunkley; *Album of Two-Part Songs for Female Voices*, in two books, by Ferdinand Dunkley; *The Fairies*, six two-part songs for female voices, by John Acton; *Three Lyrics*, words by William Black, music by Edith Swepstone (Augener & Co.); *Album of Twenty Songs*, with German and English words, the English version by Gwen-dolen Gore, composed by Jacques Blumenthal (Boosey & Co.), a volume containing several fine and effective lyrics; *Seven Songs*, with English and German words, music by J. Stainer; No. 5 of *Albums of English Song*, containing

twenty-one songs by E. J. Loder (Novello, Ewer & Co.); *Six Tenor Songs*, by Frederick Corder (Forsyth Brothers); *A Child's Garland of Songs*, gathered from 'A Child's Garden of Verses,' by R. L. Stevenson, set to music by C. Villiers Stanford, Op. 30 (Longmans & Co.); *Six Songs from Æsop*, words by F. E. Weatherly, music by Frederick Beyer (Enoch & Sons), being No. 11 of the "Kindergarten Series,"—*Folk-Songs of England*, arranged for two voices by Alfred Moffatt, in two books; *Shakespearean Songs for Schools*, by George Stokes (Curwen & Sons); *Six Songs of the Sixteenth Century*, music by Erskine Allon, Op. 15 (London Music Publishing Company);—No. 5 of the *Westminster Album of Popular Music*, containing six songs by Alfred Cellier (Chappell & Co.);—the *Vocal Album* for 1892, containing a dozen songs by various modern composers (Metzler & Co.);—*Songs of the Hearth and the Heather*, arranged as vocal duets for ladies' voices, by James Sneddon (Edinburgh, Paterson & Sons);—and *Twenty Nursery Songs and Rhymes*, arranged as vocal duets by George Fox, with staff and tonic sol-fa notations (Hutchings & Romer).

#### Musical Gossip.

THE series of promenade concerts which commenced on Saturday last at Covent Garden may be successful if the management will fully recognize the requirements of musical amateurs at the present time. This has been done already to some extent; the orchestra is of excellent quality, and Mr. Cowen and Mr. Betjemann are equal to all reasonable requirements as conductors. Moreover the opening programme was commendably rich in items of the highest class, the works for orchestra alone including Beethoven's 'Leonora' Overture, No. 3, Wagner's to 'Tannhäuser,' the scherzo from Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' music, &c. Most of the vocal items contributed by Madame Valda, Miss Marian McKenzie, Madame Belle Cole, Mr. Bantock Pierpoint, and Mr. Ben Davies, were unobjectionable, and M. Ysaye gave a superb rendering of Saint-Saëns's Violin Concerto in B minor, No. 3. The popular audience showed welcome discrimination by bestowing unstinted applause on everything good of its kind, and receiving a vulgar vocal waltz and a still more vulgar vocal polka with some disfavour.

On Tuesday M. Slivinski made his first appearance at these concerts, his principal solo being Tchaikowsky's Pianoforte Concerto in a flat minor. The Polish executant gave a brilliant and powerful rendering of this effective though unequal work, and was subsequently heard to much advantage in smaller pieces by Rubinstein, Chopin, and Liszt. The general programme was again excellent.

ALTHOUGH Wednesday was announced as a "classical" night, Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony in B minor alone represented the great masters of instrumental music, for the Prelude and entr'acte from 'Lohengrin,' Max Bruch's 'Scotch' Fantasia (superbly played by M. Ysaye), and Liszt's first 'Hungarian' Fantasia, whatever may be their merits, certainly do not belong to classical art. The orchestra, however, again proved the excellence of its composition.

THE winter opera season at Milan is likely to be exceptionally interesting, owing to the number of novelties promised at the Scala and Dal Verme theatres, this being chiefly due to the healthy rivalry between the firms of Ricordi and Sonzogno. At the first-named house Rubinstein's 'Maccabees,' Puccini's 'Manon Lescaut,' Franchetti's 'Fior d'Alpe,' and Wagner's 'Walküre' are promised; and at the latter Leoncavallo's 'I Medici,' Maiani's 'Cavaliere d'Amore,' Coop's 'Teresa Raquin,' and new works by Giordano and Coronaro. It will be noticed that Mr. F. H. Cowen's 'Signa' is not

in the last-named list. A third operatic enterprise will be launched at the Alhambra Theatre under Signor Marchi.

NAPLES will also be well served with respect to opera during the coming season, for Signor Sonzogno will open the San Carlo on December 1st, and will produce, besides most of the works above mentioned, Berlioz's 'Faust,' Saint-Saëns's 'Samson et Dalila,' Bizet's 'La jolite Fille de Perth,' and Mascagni's 'Ratcliff.'

HERR JOSEPH HELLMESBERGER is about to resign his appointments at Vienna, owing to his increasing age and bodily weakness.

## DRAMA

*Harold, a Drama in Four Acts; and other Poems.* By Arthur Gray Butler. (Frowde.)—Mr. Butler kept his 'Harold,' of which the more important portions are in blank verse, sixteen years before he published it. It would have had a much better chance for its literary position if it had been presented to the public before Lord Tennyson's 'Harold.' Anybody who has Lord Tennyson's 'Harold' at hand will naturally be moved to refer to it while making acquaintance with Mr. Butler's—the dangerous similarity does Mr. Butler this ill turn—and Mr. Butler has to suffer, even unduly, from the disparity. It is not, to be sure, "Hyperion to a satyr," but it is a demigod to a mortal, the vivid, if incomplete, inspiration of a great poet's genius warm with dramatic fervour to the unexciting and unexcited intellectual imaginativeness of a high-class literary worker with sound taste and talent qualifying him to produce a poetic drama. Tennyson's 'Harold' has done little to establish his place among dramatists; its beauty and power unquestionably derive much from dramatic subjectiveness, but of other main qualities of dramatic creatorship, what may be called the histrionic qualities, there is hardly sufficiency: the play lacks impetus. However, on turning to it from the name-fellow play presenting the identically same plot of blended history and romance, with a scarcely differentiated scenic development, one is struck by the difference in kind—by the dramatic spirit that animates the dialogue of Tennyson, even when the dialogue is historically faulty from resultlessness, a spirit that has no counterpart in the often excellently rhetorical, often excellently metaphorical, but still only rhetorical and metaphorical dialogue of Mr. Butler. Mr. Butler's handling being neither feeble nor inappropriate, the perception of this difference in kind brings a perception that there was a more distinctively dramatic faculty at work on Tennyson's 'Harold' than is expressed by the course and action of the play: and it seems probable that the recourse to the novel had a cramping effect. The *novelle* of which Shakespeare made use were compact once-upon-a-time narratives, complete, but with everywhere place for the imagination to give them expansion and detail; they are dramas as the acorn is an oak: our modern novel is wrought out to the full, the scenes minutely detailed, the discourse told word by word, the personages described in all their looks and ways and explained in all their moods and motives—the dramatist's imagination is forestalled. And thus, whatever freedom the dramatist may choose to give himself in selecting and altering from the novel, his conception is really in bondage to the conception of the novelist. This may be said without reference to whether the dramatist be Tennyson and the novelist the first Lord Lytton, or whether they be lesser, or greater, men. Mr. Butler, who out and out bases his drama on the novel and "gladly owns an almost unlimited obligation" to its author, would not, it is probable, have had any specially dramatic impulse called forth if his theme had left his imagination more independent; but he would, it is probable, have created in himself

such a sympathetic unity with the characters he would have had to partly mould within his mind as would have enabled him to inspire them with something more of the breathing reality that is deficient in them. Of course Mr. Butler, like Lord Tennyson, uses Bulwer's invention of the virginal Edith, Harold's betrothed bride, who, in her holy devotion to Harold's supposed interests as king of England, makes renunciation of their love and encourages him to take to wife, instead of herself, the unwelcome Aldwyth, who, in all angelic purity, still pervades his life, and who, playing the part of Edith Swan-neck in finding him among the slain at Senlac, dies on his corpse, rejoicing to be wedded to him by death. With Tennyson she dies in a sort of delirious daze, bewildered enough to claim genuinely that she, not Aldwyth, is the wedded wife; and so her death-scene has nothing jarring with the austere pure morality which has been made prominent in her character. With Mr. Butler she dies with a clear memory, and her thought is, "So long lost to me in another's arms, and now in death, in death at last, we are united"; and then follow ecstasies. A false note is struck, which Tennyson, with truer dramatic instinct, was careful to avoid. It is remarkable that neither drama has admitted the Vala of the novel, a melodramatic personage who might tell picturesquely on the stage. As, however, she has no practical influence upon the story, it is no fault to have done without her; but the coincidence of the omission attracts attention—though most likely it is accidental. The poems which Mr. Butler has included in the volume containing his drama are creditable, but nothing more. The drama has much higher literary and poetic quality.

*Théâtre complet de Octave Feuillet.* Vols. II.-IV. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)—The second volume of the 'Théâtre' of M. Feuillet includes 'Le Cheveu blanc,' a one-act comedy given at the Gymnase in 1860, and three five-act pieces: 'La Tentation,' 'Rédemption,' and 'Montjoye,' the second boasting a prologue in addition. These were all given at the Vaudeville or the Gymnase a generation ago, and, though perhaps a little out of date for the stage, constitute very acceptable reading. Those who remember Lafont in two of these pieces enjoy pleasant souvenirs. Brindeau and Madame Fargueil were also unsurpassable in 'Rédemption.' The third volume includes, in addition to slighter pieces, 'Dalila' and 'Julie,' the latter produced at the Comédie Française, and the former annexed by that institution thirteen years after its performance at the Vaudeville. In the fourth volume appears 'Le Roman parisien,' the grimmest drama the author has yet given us, with its famous, terrible, and Zolaesque picture of the death of Chevalier in the midst of a debauch. This, too, is a Gymnase piece, in which the acting of MM. Marais and Saint-Germain is well remembered. 'Le Sphinx' belongs, of course, to the Théâtre Français, and is associated with recollections of Mlle. Croizette as its unpleasing heroine. Madame Sarah Bernhardt and MM. Delaunay and Maubant took also part in the representation. 'Les Portraits de la Marquise,' given by MM. Worms, Baillet, and Coquelin cadet, and Mlle. Baretta and Reichenberg, at the Trocadéro; 'La Partie de Dames'; and 'Chamillac,' produced at the Comédie Française so late as 1888, are also included.

## Dramatic Gossip.

THE most notable theatrical event of the week has been the closing of the Haymarket Theatre, at which house 'A Woman of No Importance' was given for the last time on Wednesday. During recent representations the rôle originally played by Mr. Tree has been confided to Mr. Harrison.

In the new Drury Lane drama of Sir Augustus

Harris and Mr. Henry Pettitt, Mrs. Bernard Beere will play the heroine. Among others who will be included in the cast are Miss Lily Hanbury, Miss Laura Linden, and Mr. Henry Neville.

MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ (Mrs. John Nelson), who died on the 9th inst., was one of a large family of actors. Her father, Charles Leclercq, was a dancer and pantomimist in Manchester. While still an infant she came on the stage at Bolton as the child of Rolla in 'Pizarro.' At the Princess's in 1852 she played, under the management of Charles Kean, columbine in the pantomime; at Easter, 1853, was the original Marchesa Maddalena in Palgrave Simpson's adaptation 'Marco Spada'; and in 1854 was Marguerite to the Mephistopheles of Charles Kean. Titania in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' Ariel in 'The Tempest,' and Nerissa in 'The Merchant of Venice' followed. Under Phelps she played, still at the Princess's, Mrs. Ford and subsequently Mrs. Page in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' and was, February 10th, 1862, Rosalind in 'As You Like It.' With Fechter at the Lyceum she played Zillah in 'The Duke's Motto,' Madame de Pompadour in 'The King's Butterfly,' Lucy Ashton in 'The Master of Ravenswood,' Ophelia, and Pauline in 'The Lady of Lyons.' Accompanying Fechter to the Adelphi, she was October 17th, 1868, Mercedes in 'Monte Cristo,' and subsequently Emily Milburn in 'Black and White.' She was also at the same house the heroine of 'No Thoroughfare.' She went with Fechter to America, and since her return in 1877 has seldom been seen in London, though she acted with her husband in the country. Her style was a little artificial, yet she was a capable actress. Her sister Rose and her brother Charles, a member of the Augustin Daly Company, survive.

'SHERIDAN; OR, THE MAID OF BATH,' is given as the title of the piece which Mr. Oscar Wilde is writing for Mr. Hare. Mr. Buchanan claims also to have selected Sheridan for the subject of a play he has written for Mr. Comyns Carr.

A CONSTANT change of cast has been made in 'In Town' at the Gaiety. The latest alteration has consisted in the resumption by Mr. Playfair of the part of Captain Coddington. Yesterday the theatre closed, to reopen in October with a burlesque on the subject of Don Juan.

MR. ALEXANDER will begin at the Grand Theatre, Islington, on the 28th inst. a tour with 'Liberty Hall,' 'Lady Windermere's Fan,' and 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' Miss Kate Vaughan has already begun at Yarmouth a tour with 'The Dancing Girl.'

It will be curious if, as seems expected, Mr. H. A. Jones's new play at the Haymarket turns out to be a version of 'Patient Grizzle,' which, since the production of the 'Patient Grisell' of Chettle, Decker, and Haughton, had practically slept, so far as the stage is concerned, until the production a couple of years ago at the Comédie Française of the 'Griselidis' of MM. Silvestro and Morand, which was promised, but not given, when the company was in London.

MISS ELLALINE TERRISS will, it is said, be the heroine of 'Cinderella,' to be produced at the Lyceum at Christmas. A more ideal representative of the character, so far as appearance is concerned, is not easily imagined.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. H. F.—A. W. C.—C. J. B.—W. T.—received.

A. P.—We cannot undertake to give such advice. If you wish for our opinion, consult our reviews.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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"The plot is exciting, the word-painting and dialogues are fresh and vivid. The drama is evolved with the skill of an author unrivalled in the art of story-telling."—*Daily News*.

"There is no disguising the practised hand of Miss Braddon. It would be hard to compute the many weary brains which have been soothed by her facile and able pen. It is marvellous to note the immense strides this writer has made from the time when her early and powerful fictions showed a certain lack of maturity from the literary point of view, to the present time, when she adds her thorough experience in the 'craft' to those undoubted gifts which would have come to the front in any case, but possibly with less of absolute finish and success than the fiction-reading world is proud to accord to all she touches. That the author should be at home in Venice is not surprising—where would not that bright spirit be at home? And the reader is made at home too in a manner that fascinates.....So I leave this most powerful, most pathetic, and beautiful work, in which the reader will find a thousand charms, and on which I have no space to dwell, but of which I am fully sensible."—*Manchester Courier*.

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